"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair in the morning, increasing cloudiness, and threatening in the evening.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, 92⅛; corn, 28½; cotton, 7 3-16.

Stock Market—Inactive and irregular. Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The British Niger expedition has captured the town of Bida, the capital of the Foulsh tribe. It is reported that an officer was killed in the assault. Senator Wolcott's plans on the Continent in the interests of bimetallism are very uncertain. He will sail for home Feb. 27 on the Aurania. Archduke Otto of Austria arrived in Berlin yesterday, and was received by Emperor William and the royal Princes.—Page 9.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert B. Miller, as Port Warden at New York City; of Harvey W. Putnam as Commissioner of Charities, and Peter M. Wise as Commissioner in Lunacy. Senator McCarren was appointed a member of the trust investigating committee. In the Assembly the report on printing provoked an angry debate. A bill was introduced to provide for licensing barbers. Hearings were held on several bills.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—Senator Morgan yesterday withdrew the Nicaragua Canal bill, but announced that he would press it at the extra session. The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill and discussed South Carolina's liquor law. The Fortifications bill was reported to the House with the appropriation cut down to less than half the estimates.—Page 4.

Page 1.

The Yaquis of Mexico are on the warpath, and are attacking Mexican settlements.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the American Cereal Company the Schumachers regained control of the company.

It was decided yesterday that an amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution be reported to the Legislature providing for giving full suffrage to women.

The trial of Torpedo Boat No. 6 off Newport yesterday proved that she is the fastest vessel of her class in the world. She is almost ready for commission now.

Armand Castelmary died on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last night. He was playing Tristano in "Martha." His fall upon the stage and subsequent motions were applauded by the audience, who supposed the veteran French singer was acting.

Page 3.

A cartridge exploded Tuesday on the battleship Maine. Three men were hurt, two of whom are painfully injured.

The remains of Walter Barnes will be interred in the now seldom used Friends' Burying Ground, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Mr. Barnes came of a noted Quaker family.

Page 4.

The two houses of Congress met in joint convention yesterday and counted the electoral vote cast last November.

Louis F. Payn will assume to-day the duties of the office of State Superintendent of Insurance.

In many counties in this State Tuesday local option elections were held at town meetings.

Page 5.

The course of studies in the public school primary and grammar departments is being revised and simplified to relieve over-pressure in studies.

The Greater New York charter was discussed at a meeting of Brooklyn people yesterday, with a view of securing more favorable equalization of taxes.

Expressions from Brooklyn men concerning the Municipal Assembly as provided for in the charter for Greater New York show that it is not generally favored in that city.

The Rev. Henry Smith, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Montrose, near Peekskill, will be tried by the Classis at Yonkers next Monday on charges preferred by some of his congregation.

The report of the State Civil Service Commission was submitted to Gov. Black yesterday. The number of examinations held last year was more than that of the examinations for ten years previously.

The Board of Trade and Transportation passed resolutions opposing bills which would legalize the obstruction of streets in this city. A committee will oppose measures introduced in the State Legislature.

The Greater New York Commission will probably take its final vote on the charter to-morrow. The question as to the control of land under water within the greater city's territory has been settled with the State Board of Land Commissioners.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce yesterday decided to report favorably the nomination of M. A. Knapp for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, notwithstanding the protest of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock.

Page 6.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday decided to fix the tariff on nails at half a cent a pound.

In the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's rooms last night, Dr. Miller defeated Stark. In the afternoon Oakes lost to Poggenberg.

Last night was souvenir night at the cycle show. During the day the National Cycle Board of Trade held its annual meeting and elected Directors and officers.

The League of American Wheelmen in convention in Albany devoted yesterday to discussing the question of good roads. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff addressed the delegates on the subject.

Page 7.

The annual report of Capt. O'Brien declares the Detective Bureau to be much more efficient than it was formerly.

John P. Green was promoted yesterday to be First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to succeed Frank Thomson.

The Pan-American Medical Congress has presented a report to the United States Senate asking for Government and State aid in bettering the public health.

Page 9.

County Clerk Purroy organized the new "Tammany Home Rule General Committee" last night. He made a speech, as did Senator Gu. and others.

Prince George of Greece has sailed for Crete with his torpedo fleet. He says that he will prevent the Turkish troops sent from Smyrna from landing.

Elsie L. Hess of Willett Street wrote a letter to the Police Commissioners declaring The Journal "relief station" at Grand and Willett Street to be a nuisance.

Miss Bessie Crabb was yesterday married to Lieut. George G. Gatley, who commanded a detachment of the light battery from the Fifth Artillery in the recent tournament at Madison Square Garden. The wedding was picturesque in its military nature.

Mme. Emma Eames-Story is recovering from the effects of a surgical operation performed Tuesday, and may be able to be with the Metropolitan Opera company when it opens in Chicago this month.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that California Republicans were opposed to Judge McKenna for Secretary of the Interior because his selection was urged by Bishop Ireland. The A. P. A. fears that this fact might have a bearing on the affairs of the Indian Schools.

Page 13.

Principal Hyatt of Grammar School No. 85 has reported that the sanitary condition of the school annex is a menace to the health of the pupils.

Page 14.

Witnesses at the Colman hearing testified that the Government had sold periodical stamps.

The police were called to the Stonington Line steamer State of Maine yesterday to arrest two men who had robbed a passenger.

It was reported at Chicago yesterday that the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests had been combined to control the world's market for steel rails.

Converse, Stanton & Cullen, who had an importation of goods seized, say the General Appraisers did not give them an opportunity for a hearing.

A growing interest is manifested in the series of ten lectures by the Rev. F. B. Meyer in Carnegie Hall. There was standing room only yesterday.

Resolutions eulogistic of John Q. A. Herring were passed yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Adams Express Company.

Officials of the Brooklyn elevated and surface railroads said yesterday they fully expected to pay for the privilege of running cars across the bridge.

Mrs. Sarah F. Hancox, a Brooklyn octogenarian, in the Supreme Court yesterday, sued Mrs. Mays, a dermatologist who removed the wrinkles from one side of her face, for $301.25 for posing as an advertisement of her work. It was late when the case was concluded, and Justice Giegerich ordered the jury to bring in a sealed verdict.

Petition for an injunction pendente lite to restrain the Metropolitan Traction Company from operating its line in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was made yesterday before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, by Charles Schneider and Catherine Fagan, property holders along the line. The plaintiffs say the suit is brought in retaliation for certain recent action of the defendant against the Third Avenue line.

Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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New Corporations.—Page 7.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.

FOUR OF A KIND VS. TWO PAIRS

Kentucky Counties Contesting for the Baby-Producing Championship.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—Kentucky is making a record for itself. On Thursday of last week, Mrs. Joel Perkins of Owen County gave birth to four babies, all of whom are alive. Western Kentucky, not to be outdone, hastens to the front, being, as usual, equal to any emergency.

When one set of twins were born in the Gavitt home, in Graves County, the other evening, the neighbors who had assembled expressed surprise. Later the same evening, when two more babies came into the world at the same house, the surprise of the neighbors passed all expression.

The wife of W. S. Gavitt first became the mother of twin girls. A few minutes later Mrs. C. F. Hendley gave birth to a male and a female child. Both women and all the babies are doing well. Hendley and Gavitt are brothers-in-law. Hendley married Gavitt's half sister.

WEST CHICAGO BONDS SOLD.

Charles T. Yerkes Tells of His Success in Placing Them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Charles T. Yerkes, looking both well and contented, talked over the immense deal in West Chicago bonds which he had succeeded in negotiating, to-day:

"Yes," he said, "$3,500,000 of the West Chicago consolidated bonds have been negotiated in New York to a syndicate headed by the Central Trust Company and Hallgarten Company. They have also an option on $2,500,000 more of the same bonds. The proceeds of the $3,500,000 will be used in paying off the floating debt of the West Chicago Company.

"It is a fact that we intend listing the securities of the North and West Side Companies on the New York Stock Exchange. An application will be made in a very short time. I do not think it will interfere with the business of our Stock Exchange. In fact, it should increase it, as there will be considerable done between Chicago and New York, just the same as there is now between Philadelphia and New York in the securities that are traded in on both Stock Exchanges. At the present time two or three brokers, with capital of less than $1,000 apiece, can very frequently go on the floor of our Stock Exchange, and by offering a very small amount, many times, of stock that they do not possess, mark the prices down four or five points, or even more. The trading on the Exchange is so light that these transactions are often made, and it is easy to do. Then, again, if any one wishes to buy stock it is next to an impossibility to get any amount without bidding the prices up very materially."

CAN TEACHERS BE PROTECTED.

The Supreme Court of Georgia to Answer the Question.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—A peculiarly interesting case, involving the question whether a School Board can punish a parent through excluding the children, comes up on appeal to the Supreme Court. It is that of Mrs. J. L. Purse of Carterville against the Board of Education of that place.

The papers show that Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Purse had three daughters in the school at the time the trouble arose, which was early in October, 1896. It seems that one of the children had caused some trouble, and had been rebuked by the teacher. In consequence of certain things that were done the mother of the children paid the teacher a visit at the schoolhouse during the recitation hours. At this meeting it is said that she had a talk with the teacher, and this talk is said to have ended in a dispute. It also seems that the teacher was roundly berated. The teacher reported the matter to the Superintendent. Acting on the report, the Superintendent wrote a short note to Mr. Purse, stating that all the children would be temporarily suspended until the wrong done by Mrs. Purse was repaired.

Mrs. Purse then appealed to the Grievance Committee of the Board of Education. The committee upheld the steps taken by the Superintendent, and reported that if Mrs. Purse would apologize to the teacher and to the school, the suspension would end with November. Mrs. Purse then petitioned the Judge of the Superior Court of Barlow County to issue a mandamus, compelling the Board of Education to receive her children at the school. Her grounds for petitioning for the paper were that the suspension was without cause, and not on account of any misconduct or violation of rules on the part of the children, but solely on account of charges made against her individually.

The mandamus applied for by Mrs. Purse was granted, the Court holding that it was against public policy to exclude children from school because of the faults of their parents. The School Board makes the appeal to the Supreme Court.

James B. Langdon Attempts Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—James B. Langdon, who registered at the Raleigh Hotel as from New York, attempted suicide this evening by severing an artery in his wrist. He was fast bleeding to death when discovered. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital. The doctors think that, with careful attention, he will recover.

DEATH ON OPERA STAGE

Armand Castelmary Expired Last Night While Acting Tristano in "Martha."

PERFORMANCE NOT STOPPED.

The Audience Applauded the Dying Singer's Fall and Gestures, Thinking He Was Doing Some Good Acting—Castelmary's Presentiment of Death.

An audience of 2,500 people at the Metropolitan Opera House last night saw Armand Castelmary die on the stage, and applauded to the echo, thinking it a splendid bit of acting. That was at 9:05 o'clock, and the curtain was descending for the close of the second scene in the first act of Flotow's opera, "Martha."

Castelmary, the veteran French basso, had the part of Tristano. He had gone through the fair scene to the very end, throwing even more than the customary life and vigor into the droll situations required of the character. At the close of the scene a bevy of girls were dancing in a circle around him. Castelmary had delighted the large audience, and all eyes were upon him. His friends on the stage were equally well pleased. Their admiration had been aroused by the courage of the old singer, as well as by his good acting, for he had not been feeling well. At the climax, therefore, he was the centre of interest.

As the moment for the curtain approached, Castelmary raised his right hand to the side of his head and was seen to clutch his hair. The movement was so natural to the part that the audience and those of the executive staff of the house, who were in the rear of the orchestra circle, thought it fine acting. Immediately afterward the basso fell forward and went to the floor on his side, breaking through the circle of girls. With his fall the curtain went down—without haste and all in order. The great audience broke into enthusiastic and even tumultuous applause.

In a second or more the curtain was raised in acknowledgment of the audience's liberal expression of pleasure. Then the actor was seen on his knees, trying to hold himself up by clasping a table, which stood a little to one side of the centre of the stage. This was another striking effect, and brought renewed applause. Had the character been in the hands of a great actor, instead of one whose fame rested largely on his voice, the unanimous verdict would have been that it was admirable. Certainly Castelmary, though a good actor, had never been known to do so well. Never, indeed, was there better acting in the opera of "Martha."

First Note of Alarm.

In the circle of young women surrounding Castelmary it was known that there was something real in his fall and his dying struggle on his knees. Faint exclamations of alarm were uttered, and one of the girls fainted. Jean de Reszke, the closest personal friend of the aged opera singer, was behind the scenes viewing the performance, and was quick to discern that Castelmary was ill. When the curtain descended the second time, de Reszke rushed upon the stage and took his old friend in his arms. The man was even then breathing his last, and before anything whatever could be done more than to lay him back upon the floor he was dead. A messenger was sent into the body of the house for Dr. F. H. Bosworth, who was known to be there. The doctor realized at once that the singer was dead, and after a brief examination pronounced it a case of heart disease.

Performance Not Interrupted.

There was consternation among the members of the opera company, but no outcry was made, and after a hurried consultation it was decided to go on with the performance. Stage Manager William Parry went before the curtain and stated to the audience that, owing to Mr. Castelmary's sudden illness it had been found necessary to substitute Cernusco in the character of Tristano. Once more the audience applauded—not because it was pleased at the change, but rather in token of the excellent work done by Castelmary and in acknowledgment of the management's successful efforts to please.

It was remarked by theatrical people that if Castelmary had been playing any other part, or if his death had occurred at any other period in the opera, the performance must have been stopped.

The body of the dead singer was tenderly borne to the private office of Maurice Grau, and in due time the curtain was rung up and the performance went on. The intense nervous strain under which the singers were obliged to sustain their parts was not detected by the audience. There was not a whisper of the tragedy in the fashionable throng.

Grief in the Lobbies.

In the lobbies the managers of the house, the close friends of Castelmary, and dozens of reporters hurried about. There was no suppression of excitement there. Most of the gentlemen felt as if personally bereaved, for the old French singer was liked by all. Mr. Grau shared with Jean de Reszke a feeling of the keenest sorrow. They had long known Castelmary, and were his companions and devoted friends. Willy Schatz, George Griswold Haven, and Edward Lauterbach, the latter one of the prominent stockholders, were active in attending to such duties as had to be performed. Everybody had a good word for Castelmary. It was related by Mr. de Reszke that his friend had often said that he expected to "die in the harness." Another stated that on Tuesday Castelmary was feeling poorly, and used these words:

"I think my time is about up. I do not believe that I shall live much longer. It's best for me to go soon. My part has been played. If I live two more years I will be sixty-five, and shall then retire to Villa Rossini, but I will not live till then."

His friends made light of this speech, thinking that the veteran was a little blue owing to his own illness and that of others in the company. It was known among his acquaintances that he was receiving medical attendance for heart disease. He was a large man and fleshy, but could not be called corpulent.

His Friends Blame Themselves.

After his death his friends were disposed to blame themselves for not advising against his appearance in a part like Tristano, which requires great exertion. They said they realized that it was not the right kind of a task for a man predisposed to heart disease. However, in some discussion of the matter on Tuesday, at the Warwick Hotel, where Castelmary lived, he said that he was determined to go on with his part. He said that with Mme Eames's illness the public would be disappointed at best, and he could not think of adding to the troubles of the management.

The pleasure of the audience was marked throughout the evening. The applause at the close of the last act was hearty and general. The news of Castelmary's death did not reach all of the audience even at the close. Mr. Parry informed a few of his acquaintances as they were leaving the house, and the report spread rapidly, but nevertheless hundreds went home without hearing of what had happened.

An Estimate of Castelmary.

M. Castelmary's latest appearance in a new part was in the recent production of "Siegfried," when he sang for the first time on any stage the rôle of Fafner, the dragon. He sang then in German for the first time in his life, and was greatly elated at his victory over the difficult text of the part. Following the lead of his friends, the de Reszkes, he had recently become an ardent admirer of the works of Wagner, and he enjoyed his performance of the growling dragon with the spirits of a boy. While he was never a great singer, M. Castelmary always displayed Gallic cleverness and chic in his acting. In the "character" parts of grand opera he was eminently successful, and his Dancairo in "Carmen" ranked as one of the brightest buffo performances on the stage. He was intensely in earnest about his work and was conscientious to a scruple in the preparation of his parts. His great acquaintance with the traditional stage business of all the standard operas added to his value as a member of the company.

Castelmary was born in France and was well educated. It was reported that he came of a noble family, and had the right to the title of Count, which he declined to use. In early years he took the operatic stage, and became passionately attached to his profession. He first became known in America in 1879, when he appeared in French opera in New Orleans. His next engagement was in Booth's Theatre. In 1886 he took a company to Santiago, Chile, where he lost 100,000f. at the Theatre Nacionale. This was practically his whole experience as a manager, but while he did not succeed in his business venture, he was everywhere recognized for his adaptability in opera and his extended experience on the stage. His greatest success was in the character of Mefisto.

The body will be taken to Paris. This was decided on by Mr. de Reszke and others last night, the former volunteering to defray the expenses. Coroner O'Hanlon gave the necessary permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to an undertaking establishment to be embalmed, whence it will be forwarded to his family.

Central office Detective Grauch took the personal effects of the dead singer to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late last night. They consisted of two 1,000f. notes, two £100 Bank of England notes, $505 in United States currency, a gold watch and chain, a silver watch, and a gold and silver handled knife.

CUBAN REPUBLIC BONDS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF THEM SAID TO HAVE BEEN SOLD.

The Transactions Were Secret on the Assumption that They Might Be Violations of International Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—An afternoon paper makes the statement to-day that between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 of Cuban Republic bonds have been secretly issued and sold in the United States and Europe during the last year by the Junta and its agents, the secrecy being explained by the question as to whether the placing of such bonds on the market was not a violation of international law. This statement is said to be made on the authority of the Cuban Junta in New York. It is said the bonds are being sold in Chicago through the Chairman of the Cuban Committee of One Hundred.

New York and Paris are said to have been the best markets, a single remittance of $135,000 having been received from Paris. The purchase price is said to have been mostly a sentimental one, 50 being asked and as high as 51 received.

A large number of commercial concessions are also stated to have been sold through the Junta.

MANY SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

No Serious Encounters Have Taken Place for Some Time.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Official reports received here to-day give the details of many skirmishes, but state that no serious encounters have taken place recently. According to the reports, the insurgents, as usual, were completely defeated in all these skirmishes, losing seventy of their number dead and four taken prisoners, while the Spaniards lost only twenty-seven wounded, among them a Colonel and two Lieutenants, these officers being slightly injured.

The Colonial Treasurer has notified the money brokers of Capt. Gen. Weyler's recent order prohibiting them from purchasing or selling silver notes at higher rates than the market value of silver against gold.

La Lucha, in a leading editorial article headed "Little Enthusiasm Noted," gives as the reason for the indifference shown here over the scheme of reforms adopted by the Spanish Government for the Island of Cuba, that the country is tired of politics and of politicians who have created great agitation in Cuba, but have never in any way been of benefit to the country.

The Proposed Reforms Rejected.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Cuban Committee of Italy held a meeting here to-day and voted their approval of the action of the New York Cuban Committee in rejecting the reforms offered to Cuba by the decree recently signed by the Queen Regent of Spain. The committee also wired to the French Cuban Committee, expressing hope that the latter would co-operate with the other Cuban Committees to the end of delivering Cuba from Spanish rule.

NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

Annual Meeting in Chicago—Financial Statement Read.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the New York Biscuit Company was held to-day. President Evans read the financial statement as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, buildings, patents, machinery, &c.	$10,408,991.76
Two hundred and fifty shares Treasury stock	12,500.00
Horses, wagons, &c.	132,806.19
Merchandise	252,104.06
Raw materials, &c.	723,317.01
Bills receivable	36,759.52
Accounts receivable	713,714.75
Cash	75,080.61
Total	$12,355,273.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$9,000,000.00
Bonds outstanding	1,219,000.00
Bills payable	770,034.52
Accounts payable	40,146.69
Surplus	1,317,092.69
Total	$12,355,273.90

The actual net earnings of the company after deducting all fixed charges were $558,-060.

There has been charged off "surplus account" $306,445.91. Under the operation of the sinking fund bonds have been retired during the year to the extent of $60,000.

FASTEST TORPEDO BOAT

The Test of No. 6, Off the Harbor of Newport, Showed Great Results.

HOPES MORE THAN REALIZED.

A Magnificent Day for the Trial, Which Proved that the New Warship Will Beat the Vessels of the World.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—Torpedo Boat No. 6 to-day proved herself to the naval officers not only to be a remarkable craft, but also probably the most speedy in the world, when continuous running is taken into consideration. The true official figures on the run give her a speed of only 28.72 to 28.78 knots, but it was quite apparent to those on board that the boat was not forced to her limit, and that she might be rated as a thirty-knot boat if in the hands of a trained crew, for at no time was the steam limit of 225 pounds reached, nor did her propeller reach 400 revolutions per minute, while there was every indication that she was equal to much above this.

The weather conditions were perfect for a Winter's day, and the sea was practically smooth, though it was agitated by about a ten-knot breeze from the west-northwest, which remained steady throughout the trial of two hours. The tide, though beginning to run on about the same time that the run started, did not exceed one-half knot. The wonderful craft sped along with great steadiness, creating but a very small wave and well back from the bow, while wide astern it was not more than that of a good-sized schooner, except directly under her stern, where the rapidly revolving screws churned it up. As she passed close to the stakeboats on the course they hardly rocked from the effects of her sea.

Naturally on her first run down she was not put to her best, but she covered the course in 24:52, this being on a slack tide and before the wind. On her return, with opposite conditions, she did even better—24:57¼. Then, on the next trip down, it was 25:00¾, up in 24.56, and down again in 25:30, making an average of 25:03 minutes to each twelve miles, giving a speed of 28.7403 knots.

Just as she was squaring away for her final dash down the course one of her blowers gave out, and though thus crippled, she made a record for these twelve miles of seven-tenths of a knot in excess of her guaranteed speed. There was but one other drawback to the run, and that was a slight indication of heating of one of the crosshead guides quite early in the run, but it was kept sufficiently cool to complete the trip without any material effect on the speed.

The crew of the Cushing, who expect to be ordered to her in a few days, and naval officers who have witnessed her running, anticipate that she will increase her speed to 30 knots for continuous running at a very early date, as all that they consider necessary now is a trained crew. Her manoeuvring powers also appear to be equal to those of the Cushing, which were supposed to be of the highest order. She is almost complete in her fittings, except for her guns, and, in fact, is ready to go into commission to-morrow.

TO COMMAND A BATTALION.

Separate Companies to be United Without Expense to the State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Capt. William Haubennestel, the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Separate Company, to-day received an order from the Adjutant General's office at Albany, detailing him to command a battalion composed of separate companies along the river. The order is as follows:

"Headquarters Third Brigade, N. Y. N. G.
"Albany, Feb. 9, 1897.

Capt. William Haubennestel, Nineteenth Separate Company, N. Y. N. G.:

"Sir: The Commander in Chief having authorized the formation of the separate companies of this brigade into battalions, with the understanding that no expense is to be incurred by the State under this arrangement, further than the pay of the officers thus detailed, while actually performing duty under such detail; that this formation is merely provisional and intended only for field service, and that it is in no way to affect the present organization of the separate companies themselves, nor the present system of transacting business with brigade headquarters, I have the honor to inform you that you will be detailed to the command of one of these battalions, consisting of your own and the Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Separate Companies, and to request you to nominate for the detail suitable officers to act as Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary of Subsistence, and enlisted men for detail as Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, and colorbearer. Respectfully. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
"Brigadier General."

A SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Proposition to Give Bay State Women the Right to Vote.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The Legislative Committee in Constitutional Amendments to-day voted to report an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "male," so as to give to women the full right of suffrage.

AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY.

The Schumachers Again Come Into Control of the Concern.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the American Cereal Company was held in this city to-day, and the Schumachers, who for several years had been struggling to regain control of the company, won a clean victory over the present management, headed by Robert Stuart of Chicago, the present Secretary and Treasurer.

As a result Stuart has been retired from the Directory, being succeeded by George W. Crouse of Akron, and will be succeeded as Secretary and Treasurer by Hugo Schumacher of Akron when the Directors meet in Chicago March 2.

Stuart has been in actual control of the Company, while Ferdinand Schumacher has been the nominal head. Stuart is accused of extravagance. It is alleged he spent $342,000 in advertising, although the Directors had granted for this purpose only $150,-000. He is also charged with attempting to wreck the company.

The office, which Stuart moved to Chicago four years ago, will be brought back to Akron.

YAQUIS ON THE WAR PATH.

Raiding Ranches and Small Settlements in Mexico.

URES, Mexico, Feb. 10.—A band of about 100 hostile Yaqui Indians are raiding the ranches and small Mexican settlements east of this place. News has just been brought in that this band has murdered the entire Sencho family, consisting of father, mother, and two children. Sencho was a wealthy ranchman.

Government troops are now in pursuit of the band.

SISTER MARY XAVIER DEAD.

The Last of the Seven Who Founded the Sisters of Providence.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Sister Mary Xavier died at St. Mary's of the Woods yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. She was the last of the seven sisters who came to this locality in 1842 and started in a log cabin the order of Sisters of Providence, where is now located property worth more than $1,000,000.

They founded the educational system, which now has 800 teachers in the cities of the country, and which owns, exclusive of the church ownership, $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 worth of property in these cities.

SUICIDE OF A TEACHER.

She Preferred Death to Life in an Insane Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Helen M. Cornell, a widow who has been eking out a poor existence by teaching in the district schools of Moores Mills, a hamlet in the interior of Dutchess County, committed suicide at the Dibble House, Matteawan, last night. Nothing was heard of her after she registered and was assigned a room at 6 P. M. Tuesday, until this morning, and an investigation disclosed her dead body lying on the bed. She was fully dressed. The following letter addressed to Coroner Bevier of Fishkill, explains her act:

"My name is Helen M. Cornell. I am a broken-down, worn-out school teacher, fifty-seven years of age, a human wreck. Fear, worry, over-work, and a relentless fate have brought me where I am. I have to choose between self-inflicted death, and an insane asylum. I prefer death. I have seen my poor brother die in one for the past twenty years, and thoughts of those closed doors, straitjackets and padded cells drive me mad.

"I have taken carbolic acid, and may God have mercy on my poor soul. Telegraph to Philo C. Vincent, Danbury, Conn., and to Mrs. B. W. Van Wyck, 66 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie."

The Mrs. Van Wyck, referred to, is the wife of a prominent marble dealer in Poughkeepsie, who had been an intimate friend of Mrs. Cornell for years. Mrs. Cornell passed through a long illness last Summer, but resumed teaching in September.

YALE-HARVARD TREATY.

Agreement Reached on Nearly All Points of Difference.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—Harvard has submitted a final proposition for Yale to consider for a reunion of the two universities in all branches of athletics.

Capt. Bailey of the Yale crew who visited Harvard yesterday made Yale's final offer to the Crimson. There were only a couple of points on which Yale and Harvard did not agree, and these were partially compromised. Harvard's final terms were submitted to Capt. Bailey by Capt. Goodrich of Harvard and Dr. William Brooks of the Harvard Athletic Committee last night and the Yale Captain at once returned. On his arrival here he called a midnight meeting of all Yale's athletic managers and submitted to them the terms of the treaty of peace. They were agreed to, although it was thought that, in several particulars, they might be more acceptable to Yale.

Capt. Bailey went to New York this morning. There he met "Bob" Cook, Yale's veteran coach and adviser, as well as several of the prominent Yale alumni. Their opinion of the treaty will be taken. To-morrow it will be announced whether Yale will meet Harvard or not.

All the Yale managers decline to discuss the terms of the treaty till it is ratified or rejected in the executive session of the alumni ithis afternoon.

Boston Check for About $2,250,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Considerable interest was manifested in the clearing of a million-dollar check between Boston banks yesterday, but to-day the Shawmut National Bank made the largest Boston Clearing House settlement on record, paying a check of about $2,250,000. This is nearly two and a half times larger than yesterday's much-talked-of transaction, and stands unique in the annals of the Boston Clearing House. The check was drawn in connection with the recent State bond transaction.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen slowly from the Gulf coast northward to the lake region, and it has fallen rapidly over North Dakota and Montana. It has risen over New England, New York, and the lake regions, and at Southern Rocky Mountain stations, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Southern Minnesota.

The area of high pressure continues central north of the lake region. A depression of considerable energy is central north of Montana, and a second depression covers Southern Texas, attended by heavy rains on the West and Central Gulf coast.

The temperature has risen in the central valleys and in the extreme Northwest. It is colder in New England, New York, the lower lake region, and over Kansas, Nebraska, Northern Texas, and Colorado.

The indications are that the cloudiness will increase in the central valleys, with showers in Southern States and local snows in the States north of the Ohio River and Missouri. Fair weather will continue in New England, with increasing cloudiness on the Atlantic coast south of New York.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	29	31	33
6 A. M.	29	31	33
9 A. M.	31	34	34
12 M.	33	35	39
4 P. M.	37	34	38
6 P. M.	35	33	36
9 P. M.	35	33	35
12 P. M.	34	31	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35⅛
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

BRADLEY MARTIN BALL

Not so Many Guests Attended the Function at The Waldorf as Had Been Expected.

THE SCENE IN THE HANDSOMELY DECKED DANCING ROOM.

Those Who Took Part in the Exhibition Dances—Some of the Guests and Their Costumes—The Supper and Decorations.

The much-heralded fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin took place at the Hotel Waldorf last night. Twelve hundred invitations had been issued for the event, but little more than half the number of those invited were in attendance. Of those that came, also, quite a number left early.

Many seemed to have put in an appearance simply out of curiosity, to witness the really superb decorations of the ballroom and the unique spectacle of a large number of persons, prominent in social circles, arrayed in the picturesque costumes of two, three, and four centuries ago.

Within half an hour after the beginning of the ball guests began to leave the place, some for their homes and others to wander about the hotel corridors. That the visitors had a set purpose in leaving early was manifest from the fact that fully half the carriages were ordered for before the time set for the cotillion.

Standing upon a velvet and rug covered dais at one side of the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel last night, against a background of rare tapestries and under a canopy of velvet, Mrs. Martin received the salutations of more than 600 men and women, one and all members of the society worlds of New York and other large American cities, and all in their gorgeous robes and garbs personating those Kings and Queens, nobles, knights, and courtiers whose names and personalities take up pages of history, and who, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries pervaded the different countries of Europe.

Interest in the Entertainment.

It is unnecessary to do more than allude this morning to the excitement and interest which the announcement of this ball and the preparations for it have aroused. For three weeks past it has been the universal and engrossing subject of interest and discussion wherever the members of the gay world, not only in New York, but in the other large Eastern cities, have assembled; for weeks past an army of costumers, perruquiers, milliners, dressmakers, caterers, florists, and bootmakers have been busily employed in the arrangements for the dressing and reception of the guests, and for weeks past the American public has been stirred by discussions as to the ball and its object lessons, caused by the criticisms of the hostess and her coming entertainment made by a New York minister.

There is something in a fancy dress event of any kind which makes it, as a rule, one of the most popular forms of entertainment. The Latin races can scarcely imagine any entertainment of note that is not accompanied by fancy dress, and the carnival spirit pervades all their diversions. Northern peoples, while not as much addicted to the arraying in costumes of other peoples, times, and lands, still feel impelled at intervals by a curious sense of personal vanity to personate characters other than their own, and to strut up and down in apparel that present fashions and their more practical life could never countenance except as a diversion.

Other Events Were Surpassed.

It is said that there are few women who have not at some time in their life felt convinced that if arrayed in the costumes that history and fashion have depicted Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, and the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, they would be an improvement upon the fair originals. Even members of the sterner sex have been flattered by being told that they recalled in appearance especially, when so attired, the pictures of the more famous Kings and personages of English, French, and German history. The desire to gratify this natural personal vanity has led to the holding of fancy dress balls at recurrent intervals of about ten years all through this century in New York.

As the society of the metropolis has grown larger, and wealth, luxury, and the knowledge of the art of living have increased, these successive costume balls have in every instance surpassed in elegance of dress and in lavishness and perfection of appointment their predecessors. It was a far cry from the first fancy dress ball of which the history of New York society gives any authentic record—that given by Mme. Brugiere in her old house, on the Bowling Green, in 1829—to Mrs. Martin's ball at the Waldorf last night, and which may truthfully be said to have been the climax in this form of entertainment thus far reached in the metropolis.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUESTS.

Received by Johnson and His Assistants as They Stepped from the Carriages at the Hotel.

Ten of Capt. Chapman's tallest men flanked the narrow passage from the curbstone to the draped doorway of the Waldorf through which the guests passed, and which was designated in the invitations as No. 13 West Thirty-third Street.

Before the brown and gold portières, under a group of brilliant electric lights, stood two liveried servants of the great hotel, whose duty it was to draw back the curtain for the passage of the guests and salute each one in turn. The portières were never allowed to remain open.

What brilliance there was within was for the knights and noblemen and the jeweled ladies, who passed through, and there was only an occasional glimpse for the group outside of a brilliantly lighted hall, with a broad stairway at the end.

Frank Johnson and his five assistants

stood on guard at the three openings in the long canvas which covered the sidewalk, receiving the guests as they stepped from their carriages. It is Mr. Johnson's business to know everybody, and last night he did not fail in a single instance to identify the guests and give the proper instructions to the coachmen

Arrival of the Hostess.

Occasionally a guest of the Waldorf passing in or out of the hotel presented himself at the side openings, and was ushered through the procession with but little delay. Only once was there an argument. A little man with a gray beard found his way under the awning, and stood for a moment watching the passage of the guests. He was told to move on. "Bradley Martin and I were schoolboys together," said he. "Do you mean that I cannot stand here and see his guests pass?" With this protest he obeyed the police rule, and got outside the lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin were the first to arrive. Their carriage stopped at the entrance at 10:15. When the carriage door was opened Mr. Martin stepped lightly to the sidewalk and aided Mrs. Martin to descend. At half-past 10 a group of carriages arrived together, and before 11 o'clock the stream of guests had become continuous.

Nearly all of the guests were cloaked in such a manner as to conceal their costumes, but the cloaks were in most cases appropriate to the period which the costumes were designed to represent.

Many of the ladies passed in with heads uncovered except for coiffures of varying size and fashion. There were among them representations of nearly every style of European head dress, with the high powdered coiffure of the sixteenth century predominating.

Among the gentlemen there were many three-cornered hats, richly plumed, and the hilts of swords protruded from the cloaks of many cavaliers.

It was noticed that in ordering the return of their carriages many of the guests set an early hour. Mr. Johnson announced the cotillion at 3 o'clock to each guest, and that supper would be served at any time after 12 o'clock. More than half the guests ordered their coachmen to return before 3 o'clock, and many set the time at 1:30, 2, and 2:30 o'clock.

SALUTING THE GUESTS.

The Dressing Rooms and the Scene in the Smaller Ballroom.

When the guests had ascended to the corridors on the second floor of the Waldorf they were ushered in by liveried attendants, the men to the famous Astor suite on the right of the corridor, the ladies to the suite of eight rooms on the Thirty-third Street side of the hotel, which include the noted state apartments.

These dressing rooms were not elaborately decorated, but were fitted with every possible appliance for the use and comfort of guests, and in each room were ladies' maids and valets, respectively, to help the guests off with their wraps, to fold the same, and to give checks for them. One or more rooms on each side were fitted up for the wig-makers and maker-up, who put finishing touches to artificial complexions, curled refractory locks, and generally looked over the faces, coiffures, and wigs of the guests. On all the mantelpieces, and here and there on tables and bureaus in these rooms, were placed handsome vases filled with a profusion of mixed roses.

When leaving the dressing rooms the guests passed through the corridors on the second floor to the lobby at the head of the staircase leading to the entrance to the smaller ballroom. At the first turn of this staircase there is a massive mirror, and this was solidly framed in American Beauty roses. The scene as the gorgeously costumed men and women trooped down the white and gold-stairway in twos, threes, and fours, was exceedingly pretty, and recalled some old picture of a stately court function in one of the capitals of Europe.

Receiving Her Guests.

Arrived at the foot of the staircase, there was a moment's pause, and then the guests either singly, or, in the case of married couples, by twos, proceeded through a lane formed by two rows of liveried servants, to a position at the left of the smaller ballroom and nearly in front of a dais at that side of the room, on which Mrs. Martin stood to receive her guests.

This dais was covered with plush, while on the wall behind there hung rare old tapestries garlanded with roses. The small music balcony on the opposite side of the room had been so arranged as to resemble a huge floral box, with trailing vines of roses extending to the right and left. Mr. Martin stood at the right of his wife, just below the dais.

After a moment's halt, a lackey to whom the guests had meanwhile whispered their names, the characters they personated, or the period of fashion which their costumes represented were announced in a loud tone by name by this same lackey to Mrs. Martin, who in each case curtsied as the men guests bowed and the ladies curtsied to her in turn.

So the stream of guests flowed by some after they had made their salutations pausing to admire the rich decorations of the room and to listen to the music of the Hungarian Band, which played in the gallery, or to watch their later fellows salute the hostess in turn and to study their costumes.

From this salon through wide doorways the guests passed through an intervening corridor, which was made to resemble a woodland walk, completely covered with green and lit by tiny electric lights, to the main ballroom. The stream of guests poured by Mrs. Martin for nearly one hour and a half, and it was after midnight before she was able to descend from the dais and enter the main ballroom to take her place in the opening quadrille d'honneur.

SPLENDORS OF THE BALLROOM.

The People, the Flowers, and the General Dazzling Effects.

The grand ballroom was quite a scene of splendor. The eye scarcely knew where to look or what to study, it was such a bewildering maze of gorgeous dames and gentlemen on the floor, such a flood of light from the ceiling, paneled in terra cotta and gold, and such an entrancing picture of garlands that hung everywhere in rich festoons.

The first impression on entering the room was that some fairy god-mother, in a dream, had revived the glories of the past for one's special enjoyment, and that one was mingling with the dignitaries of ancient régimes, so perfect was the illusion.

Then the strains of the dance began. Where did they come from? On the south end of the ballroom one saw nothing but a wild riot of flowers and vines. They covered the balcony, which is divided into five sections. But the only way to tell this was by counting the superb displays of garlands that hung from one section to another, interlaced and backed with a solid bank of galax, that rich dark leaf gathered in South Carolina from the hillsides.

Over this was a lacework of the long-stemmed pink roses intertwined with the most lavish abandon, and forming a floral screen in front of the balcony. Behind this were the musicians, a string band of fifty pieces. The opposite side of the room was the one of special splendor. Imbedded in the wall are sixteen large mirrors. They were not hidden from view—that would never do—but from the walls above them were hanging gorgeous interlaced festoons of orchids and asparagus vines. They were mauve orchids, those floral aristocrats of the orchid family, chosen to grace this occasion because of their acknowledged standing in the world of flowers. With it was interwined a royal asparagus vine.

Curious ornaments hung from the sixteen candelabra on the north side of the room. They were made in imitation of the pouches or huge reticules the ladies used to wear in the days of Louis XVI.—large pocket-like concerns of blue silk and alternately filled with pink roses and orchids. As the guests sauntered along that side of the room or sat and chatted on the dainty Louis XV. chairs of white and gold, these garlands of orchids and asparagus and these pockets with the floral treasures hung over them like a canopy, and gave a superb festal effect to the glittering scene.

Like in a Floral Court.

And the two ends of the ballroom were radiant with the garlands of roses and vines. Artistic, also, was the play of garlands on the mirrors and the fairylike effect thrown back. It doubled the splendor of the display. The galleries, with their jutting sections, gave a magnificent opportunity for the festoons, and not a chance was missed. There were 5,000 roses and 3,000 orchids in the various groupings. Had the floral scheme been more profuse and varied in color effects, it would certainly have been thrown into the shade by the wealth of hues on the floor. The contrast was harmony and art.

It was long after midnight when the dazzling spectacle was at its zenith. Imagine a ballroom with this floral setting and 700 resplendent guests, garbed in every tint—in silks, satins, and velvets, and blazing with precious stones. In the centre of the room is a charmed place set apart for the dancers of honor quadrilles. They meet in their gorgeous gowns, their Court costumes of the past, with lofty powdered coiffures of the ladies and powdered wigs of the cavaliers, and then go through the stately measures once in vogue. All is lovely and dazzling and graceful.

It was at the same time a curious patchwork of color and a curious historical composite in raiment. Here could be seen a daughter of the Ptolemies, in heavy, embroidered garb of the Nile, in converse with a frilled and jeweled courtier of the Court of Francis I. Over in one corner was a motley group composed of belles of the Louis XV. period, and a quaint Pocahontas and several gentlemen picked from the cavaliers of the First Empire and the days of the American Revolution

Another group, equally motley, was Catherine of Russia in deep green velvet and ermine, and crowned with diamonds, chatting most amicably with a Venetian of the time of the Doges, while a dainty Priscilla smiled her sweetest in rich, clinging garb, on one of those gaudy butterflies that fluttered around the throne room of Louis the Grand.

THE EXHIBITION DANCES.

Quadrille d'Honneur—The Minuet, and Dance of Debutantes.

A silk cord running through posts of brass inclosed a space in the centre of the ballroom thirty-five feet long by thirty feet wide. Here the participants in the exhibition dances could tread their measures secure from interference by the spectators.

At one end there was left an entrance, and to this, as the fanfare of trumpets announced that the ball was to be opened, all eyes were directed. Presently, proceeding majestically as befitted people of the most exalted rank—for they were representing a King, a Queen, and their Court—appeared Mrs. Bradley Martin and the fifteen of her guests who were to open the ball with the danse d'honneur.

The hostess, in the person of the Queen, escorted by Mr. Astor as the King, led the company. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Robert Van Cortlandt, the Princess and Prince, followed, and behind them came Miss Gerry and Mr. J. Townsend Martin, Mrs. Whitney Warren and Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Harry Lehr, Mrs. Lee Taller with Craig Wadsworth, Miss Lena Morton with Mr. Center Hitchcock, and Miss Madeline Cutting with Fernando Yznaga. Mr. Van Alen was to dance with Miss Cutting, but, owing to the death of a distant relative, he was forced to withdraw.

Each cavalier uplifted with his right hand the finger tips of his partner, and at intervals the partners turned to look into each other's eyes. Proceeding thus, they reached the centre of the inclosure, bowed deliberately, and ranged themselves in position for the dance.

The quadrille d'honneur, or the danse d'honneur, as it is properly entitled, for there were no quadrilles two hundred years ago, when the dance originated, is designed to give particular prominence to one couple, and this is because it was the set in which the King and Queen mingled with their courtiers. An ancient authority upon dancing points out that when no royalties are at hand, the most prominent lady and gentleman present may take upon themselves the royal character. Mrs. Bradley Martin, the hostess, properly received homage as Queen, John J. Astor, her partner, received it as King.

Formed in Double Sets.

The dancers formed in a double set. The head couples were Mrs. Martin with Mr. Astor, and Mrs. Fish with Mr. Van Cortlandt. Opposite them were Miss Gerry, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Stewart. The other couples placed themselves at the sides, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lehr, Mrs. Lee, and Mr. Wadsworth upon the right; Miss Morton, Mr. Hitchcock, Miss Cutting, and Mr. Yznaga upon the left.

The first figure was intended to represent the courtiers as they did reverence to the sovereigns. Mrs. Fish and Mr. Van Cortlandt, the Princess and Prince, took their places behind the leaders, and Mrs. Whitney and Miss Gerry, the opposite ladies, followed by their partners, advanced. The sides also advanced and ranged themselves with the opposites in two parallel lines, ladies forming one side, gentlemen upon the other. Down this aisle their majesties proceeded, while the courtiers did obeisance, and when their turns came joined hands couple by couple and followed. The leaders resumed their places and the set fell into the first form.

In the second figure Mr. Astor led his partner to the centre of the set, turned her about, and received her bow by bending slightly, with his hand above his heart. When they had returned to their places, in turn each pair of opposites advanced and bowed. The head couples then advanced; the gentlemen conducted the ladies to the centre, bowed, and retreated, followed by their partners. Then all advanced to the centre and formed a circle, leaving Mrs. Martin and Mr. Astor in the centre. Having done reverence, they broke the circle and promenaded to their places.

The last figure, in its essential feature, was a repetition of the first. A double line was formed, with the ladies of the court upon one side and the gentlemen on the other. The majesties proceeded down the lines thus formed, receiving homage from either hand. Their followers closed in behind them, and the court promenaded out of the inclosure in the stately manner wherewith it had entered. For this dansé d'honneur, the orchestra played the music composed by Beethoven, and played at a court dance first in Vienna ninety years ago.

To Dance the Minuet.

Before the sensation caused by the splendid appearance and grace of the dancers had ended, the orchestra, with the opening bars of the most popular of Chopin's polonaises, announced the approach of Mrs. Edmund Baylies and her associates for the minuet. The entrance of the polonaise was most picturesque. This formal promenade began as a "march past" before Henry of Anjou, enthroned in 1573, and was intended to exhibit each dancer at his proudest. The step was both graceful and impressive. The couples, holding their hands high, as in the minuet, advanced with rapid paces, paused, and with one shoe tip described a small circle upon the floor, then took up the three paces once more, and again paused to make a circle with the other shoe. According to the ancient convention, each gentleman looked as fierce as possible and, from time to time, handled his sword hilt, and the ladies bore themselves with hauteur.

The twenty-four ladies and gentlemen who took part in this were Mrs. Edmund Baylies, whose partner was Winthrop Rutherfurd; Mrs. Ogden Mills, with Worthington Whitehouse; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., with H. D. Robbins; Mrs. J. P. D. Lanier and Fred Watrous, Miss Evelyn Burden and Frank Bishop, Mrs. Henry Sloan and Stanley Mortimer, Miss Edith Morton and Creighton Webb, Miss Lena Morton and Alphonse Navarro, Miss Van Rensselaer and E. A. Crowninshield, Miss Alice Blight and James Eustis, and Miss Edith Hall with Craig Wadsworth.

In the centre of the inclosure they halted, and formed for the minuet, while the orchestra struck into Mozart's dance music out of "Don Giovanni." The formation was not the square usual in this country, but two lines, as the dance is executed abroad.

One of the lines was led by Mrs. Baylies herself, with Mrs. Rutherford; the other by Mrs. Mills and Worthington Whitehouse.

After the preliminary bow—for the ladies very low, for the gentlemen slight—the partners touched finger tips, and, gazing into each other's eyes, passed by each other, turned, and passed back to place. In the next figure occurred one of the most attractive of the pictures. The figure began with a ladies' chain across from one line to the other, and as it was about completed, before the hands were dropped the dancers paused, and each lady regarded, not her own partner, but her opposite. The fan figure that followed was graceful, too. A "visiting" figure came next. The leaders and the opposite ends half faced about, so as to confront each other, and meanwhile the second and fourth couples in each line swung completely around. The two lines were thus evolved into a circle, arranged as in a Portland fancy, and the couples saluted and "passed by" somewhat in the manner of that dance, but with the bowings and posings of the more graceful measure of older days. At the end of the minuet the dancers took up the polonaise once more and disappeared.

Dance of the Debutantes.

The dance of the débutantes, as it was called, because the participants were chiefly members of the younger set, was an excellent foil to the slow and dignified ceremonies that had preceded it. It was livelier than the others, and undoubtedly the most difficult of all. For the participants had not only to remember figures, but also to execute them in varied steps, none of which looked easy to do gracefully. The members of this set, organized by Mrs. Bronson, were Miss Bronson, Mr. E. Iselin, Miss Davis, Mr. Rogers, Miss Babcock, Mr. Livingston, Miss Spofford, Mr. Hoppin, Miss Wood, Mr. A. Robbins, Miss Rogers, Mr. Harrison, Miss Josephine Brooks, Mr. William Sloan, Mrs. Post, and Mr. Pelham Robbins.

They danced a Hungarian Court quadrille, the Kormagyar, to music arranged by Allen Dodworth from that performed by the Court band of strings. The quadrille has never before been performed in this country.

The entrance was a gavotte, for which also the music was composed by Mr. Dodworth. The step is unlike the polonaise in that it is rather graceful than pretentious. It consists of three moderately long paces and two short quick paces, "step, step, step, and step," the teachers of dancing say. The formation for the quadrille was the same as that of an ordinary double set.

After the first salute the couples took hands, except at the corners, and danced an odd little slide to right and left, then faced slightly to the left, rose upon their toes, and clicked their heels together with a sharp noise. Then, with a wavy pace, the head couples advanced and exchanged partners and separated into the sides. They made a short slide and hop combined to either side, and turned partners. The two lines now advanced, and the head couples returned to places and turned partners. This manoeuvre was repeated for the sides.

There followed a short wait before the second figure. The head couples passed their partners and crossed with the graceful wavy step, ending in the balance on tip-toe and the clicked heels to the other side of the set; the ladies passed between the gentlemen. The gentlemen turned the corners, passed their partners, and the couples returned to place.

The most effective figure in this quadrille was the one wherein the ladies formed a circle inside the circle of the gentlemen, facing out, while their partners faced in. The inner circle moved about, each lady clicking her heels at each gentleman in turn and turning him till she reached her place. This quadrille ended the exhibition dances.

IN THE SUPPER ROOM.

The Menu and the Decorations, Which Were Ornate.

Between the grand ballroom and the café, used on this occasion for the supper room, is a barricade of windows, which were thrown open about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the guests were then at liberty to enjoy the delights of the cuisine. The menu was as follows:

CHAUD.
Consommé de Volaille.
Bouillon de Clovis.
Homard à la Newburg.
Huitres à la Viennoise.
Poularde farcie aux truffles.
Filet de Boeuf Jardinière.
Terrapène désossée à la Baltimore.
Canard canvasback.
FROID.
Galantine à la Victoria.
Terrine de Foie Gras.
Cailles piquées à la Gelée.
Chaud-froid de Pluviers.
Jambon en Danier.
Mayonnaise de Volaille.
ENTREMETS DE DOUCEUR.
Gelée aux Fruits.
Gouffres Chantelly.
Gâteaux Madeleine. Biscuits glacés, Fatma.
Sorbet fin de Siècle.
Tutti-Frutti.
Café Parfait.
Plombière aux Marrons.
Glacés de Fantaisie.
Petits Fours. Fruits. Bonbons.
Café.

The supper room was ornamented florally in the same graceful way as the rest of the apartments. It was Mrs. Martin's order that nothing should be heavy, and certainly nothing was. There were delicate and graceful touches, here and there, where they would show to the best effect. In the supper-room, for example, the decorations were a tracery of clematis vines around the large Dutch chimney pieces, banked with yellow forsythia, which showed up in fine effect against the dark oak surroundings, while the tables were adorned with centre pieces of Beauty roses.

That was all, and the effect was very artistic. The tables seated about six persons each, and about 100 waiters were on hand to meet their wants.

DANCED WEARING SWORDS.

Men in the Cotillion Create Amusement for Spectators.

For the first time in the history of costume balls in this city, since Colonial days, the gentlemen danced the cotillion with swords at their sides.

A great deal of merriment was caused by the awkwardness of many in handling so unfamiliar an appendage of high dress; but all who were masquerading as Princes, knights, and courtiers felt that their swords were a part of the costume, and took their lives in their hands as they paced through the stately figures of the old Court dance.

Swords got tangled in gowns and laces, and courtiers tripped over them, to the delight of the spectators and the despair of the dancers.

One or two of the dancers tucked their swords under their arms or gripped them tightly to their sides, to keep them out of harm's way.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., led the cotillion. Only the ordinary figures were danced.

One of the dancers was observed with a Louis XV. costume and modern eyeglasses.

FAVORS FOR THE DANCERS.

Small Silver Figures and a Staff for Each of the Guests.

In selecting the "favors" for her guests, Mrs. Bradley Martin's first consideration was to have them novel. She found it a difficult task, as almost every article of jewelry or ornament had been used for this purpose in former balls.

After long search she finally selected small silver figures of appropriate design for gentlemen and ladies. To these two sets a third "favor" was added in the form of a staff, such as was carried by heralds and courtiers in the days of the magnificent courts of Versailles and Paris.

This consisted of a staff crowned by plumes and other ornaments, and was in harmony with costumes of a century and two centuries ago. The staves were a little too heavy to be carried about by the guests, and they were intended chiefly as souvenirs of the ball.

The "favors" were awarded by Elisha Dyer, Jr., as leader of the cotillion.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

Men and Women Who Appeared in Various Dresses That Were Also Worn Centuries Ago.

In addition to the guests and their costumes already printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the following were noted at the ball:

A.

APPLETON, CHARLES A.—Costume of an officer of the German Royal Hussars of the eighteenth century.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB—Henry of Navarre, coat and doublet of purple satin, cape edged with black satin and gold bands, purple tights, and black boots. His sword had a jeweled hilt. A long jeweled chain was around his neck, from which depended a large medallion. A hat with plume completed his costume.

B.

BAYLIES, Mrs. E. L.—A Louis XV. costume of white brocaded satin, embroidered with silver garlands of pink roses. Exquisite old point lace was around the neck as a fichu and at the elbows. A number of gems were worn in the corsage and hair.

BARBEY, H. J.—In a Huguenot costume of leather and slashed, showing brown velvet.

BEEKMAN, JAMES HUDE—As Henry VIII.; cream white satin and velvet, embroidered with gold and emeralds. Mantle of red velvet, lined with sable and a large sable collar.

BEEKMAN, J. W.—A Court dress of the time of Louis XV.; old rose, embroidered with silver.

BELMONT, O. H. P.—A suit of solid steel armor, inlaid with gold, of the mediaeval period, which cost $8,000. Under this suit Mr. Belmont wore a superb velvet costume of Henry VIII.

BELMONT, MRS. O. H. P.—A short dress which hung straight from the shoulders, in Empire effect. It was of heavy white silk, brocaded with the figure of small baskets filled with delicate flowers. Around the bottom was a pointed lattice work one-half yard deep, of narrow pink satin ribbon. At each crossing was a delicate wild rose, for which twenty dozen were required. At the low neck, in light green and pink chiffon, were clusters of pink roses, and at the left side, in front, was an immense bow of green ribbon, the ends of which hung to the bottom of the skirt. Short puffs of chiffon covered with lattice work and roses formed the sleeves. A very large poke bonnet, made of green tulle, was piled high with roses, stems, and leaves on the outside, and inside only one pink rose on each side. Strings of green ribbon with long ends were tied under the chin. This exact reproduction of a lovely old painting was completed by a scarf of Russian silk, heavy with embroidery and fringe, which was wrapped on the right arm, drawn across the back and carried over the left. A long wand, fancifully trimmed, was carried in the right hand.

BISHOP, H. R.—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century, blue, embroidered in silver.

BOWDOIN, TEMPLE—American military in eighteenth century.

BRAMWELL, E. PERCY.—A courtier of King Charles II.

BRAMWELL, J. ARTHUR—Hungarian Hussar of the seventeenth century.

BRISCOM, LLOYD—As Charles II.; heliotrope velvet, embroidered in gold.

D.

DAVIS, Miss ETHEL—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century, of amethyst velvet, embroidered in gold and jewels; an elaborate garniture of amethyst and diamonds.

DREXEL, JOHN R.— Henry IV.—Black velvet and jet, and mantle of heliotrope.

DYER, Mrs. ELISHA, Jr.—Wore a handsome dress of the time of Louis XVI. Over a white silk skirt, which was heavy with old embroideries of gold and green, was a puffed drapery of rose brocade, elaborately trimmed with delicate lace. There was a quantity of old lace around the neck and at the elbows. Like many other dresses, this was made short. Hair worn high, powdered and jeweled.

DYER, ELISHA, Jr.—Wore the costume of Francois I. An elegant court dress of royal purple velvet and satin, purple silk tights, long, pointed toes on the purple Swede half shoes. The velvet cloak was lined with heliotrope satin, and the breeches were slashed velvet, showing purple satin. A full ruche and ruffles at the wrist of old Honiton lace added much elegance to the costume, which is one that has been in Mr. Dyer's family for a number of years, and was one of the most picturesque seen last night. Mr. Dyer wore a jeweled chain and medallion, which hung over a purple satin waistcoat. This was the only bit of brightness on an otherwise sombre dress. In order to complete the resemblance to the monarch, Mr. Dyer wore a pointed beard. A cap of slashed velvet and satin and sword, with jeweled hilt, completed the costume.

E.

EDEY, Mrs. FRED—As an American lady of the eighteenth century wore a dress of delicate Pompadour silk, opening over a skirt of white satin, with coat effect. An Indian muslin fichu was tied in the front. A large, wide-brimmed black velvet hat, with three large black ostrich feathers, completed a simple but charming costume.

F.

FALLS, C. DE WITT—As a Colonel of the Imperial Hussars.

G.

GALLATIN, R. H.—In a court costume of the time of Louis XVI., black velvet embroidered in gold, cream vest richly embroidered. Cloak of olive green cloth.

GERRY, MRS. ELBRIDGE T.—Pink brocade in the style worn at the court of Louis XV. The entire gown was embroidered with silver and trimmed with roses. A profusion of diamonds added elegance to the costume, which was a copy from a celebrated painting by Moreau.

GOODRICH, MISS LENA.—A dainty Louis XV. dress, the skirt of watermelon corded silk trimmed with lace flounces, over dress of Pompadour silk with Watteau and paniers edged with wide lace. Lace and chiffon around the low neck, with clusters of roses half hidden, elbow sleeves finished by lace ruffles. The front of the bodice was embroidered with jewels and little pink bows finished the trimming at the front. Hair worn high and powdered.

GOODRICH, MRS.—Wore a heavy white satin skirt and bodice, richly embroidered with pearls and silver, and ruffles of point lace around the neck. From the shoulders hung a superb court mantle of blue velvet lined with white satin and faced entirely around with ermine half a yard in width. The mantle was fastened with beautiful gold ornaments set with large diamonds. Hair high and powdered and ornamented with rows of pearls and other jewels.

GOODRIDGE, MRS. FREDERIC—In the costume of Marie di Medici; blue velvet gown embroidered with gold, point lace trimmings. Diamonds on the neck, ropes of pearls, and a superb diamond tiara on powdered hair.

GRANT, MRS. FREDERICK DENT—Directoire costume of yellow satin embroidered in pearls and crystal beads. Hair dressed high in Directoire style.

GRANT, MISS JULIA A.—A Marquise of the time of Louis XV., made of white satin, paniers and Watteau back. Black ostrich tips on the shoulders and black feathers in powdered hair.

H.

HITCHCOCK, MRS. THOMAS—In the costume of an Austrian Court lady of the sixteenth century. A dress of elaborately gold-embroidered white satin, the front jewel studded, made with a long train. A black velvet cape embroidered with jewels, and a cap of white satin and velvet with jeweled crown and gold aigrette.

HOFFMAN, MRS. J. V. R.—A gorgeous costume of a lady of rank at the court of Japan.

HOFFMAN, J. V. R.—Court costume in Japan.

HOE, MISS—One of the season's débutantes, appeared in a dainty Louis XIV. gown, with pink corded silk petticoat, the only trimming on which was five bands of piping. The overdress was a Watteau, with paniers made of Pompadour silk in delicate shades of pink, folds of pink chiffon around the low neck, caught together in the front with a bunch of pink roses.

I.

ISELIN, ERNEST—Costume of old-rose and cream brocade; vest silver embroidered.

J.

JOHNSON, BRADISH—Duc de Joyeuse suit of white satin, gold embroidered mantle, with lining of heliotrope.

K.

KEMP, ARTHUR—A Louis XVI. white costume, one of the handsomest worn at the ball. Heavy white brocaded satin, with rich embroidery of pearls and large pearl buttons, corded silk knee-breeches, white silk hose, white shoes, and a white felt hat, powdered hair.

KERNOCHAN, Mrs. FRED—Appeared in the dress of a dancing girl of the sixteenth century. A short skirt of heavy white satin was trimmed with wreaths of roses, the whole was covered with a very full, fluffy skirt of silver-threaded gauze. A short, low waist was made of satin and trimmed with gauze and garlands of roses and stems, short white satin sleeves reaching to the elbow were finished with gauze ruches, and upon each sleeve were two branches of roses, leaves, and stems reaching the entire length. At the back the hem of the gauze skirt was fastened to the left shoulder, which gave the appearance of a dance just finished and skirt flying. The costume was most delicate and chic.

KERNOCHAN, JAMES B.—Louis XVI. Purple velvet and black jet, lavender waistcoat and purple breeches.

KEAN, A. L.—Spanish costume of the sixteenth century, purple doublet, embroidered with gold, and black velvet cloak, gold embroidered.

KING, Miss, Daughter of David King—Costume of the Louis XV. period, with petticoat of pale blue silk, with flounces of wide, white lace caught up by roses. A Watteau overdress was made of heavy pink silk, with double paniers, trimmed with a box-pleated ruffle. Rhinestone buttons on a vest of blue and a large bow of blue at the front are the only trimmings on the bodice; there are lace ruffles in the elbow sleeves. The costume was a very plain one, but very attractive and becoming.

L.

LEE, Miss CASSIE—Costume reproduced from an old portrait of Miss Nellie Custis, niece of Martha Washington.

LEHR, HARRY—Louis XVI. Court costume of brocaded white satin, elaborately embroidered with silver, and a profusion of rare point lace in the sleeves and at the wrists. Several diamond ornaments. White silk knee breeches, silk hose, and black shoes, white hat, and hair powdered.

LIVINGSTON, H. B.—Louis XV., a green cloth suit.

LIVINGSTON, M.—Court costume of the time of Louis XV., black satin and velvet, embroidered.

LORILLARD, PIERRE—An officer of the American Army, 1780.

M

MARSHALL, MRS. C. H.—Directoire costume of Nile-green satin and velvet, trimmed with point lace and sprays of pink roses.

MARIE, LEON—Antique blue, embroidered with silver.

MAIRS, GEORGE—Directoire costume; dark-blue coat, cuffs and collar of yellow satin, yellow breeches.

McVICKER, MRS. HENRY G.—Wore a costume of green and gold.

MARBURY, MISS ELIZABETH—In a Worth costume of the period of Louis XV., made of light blue and gray brocade, with rare old lace on the skirt and cape; the cap is blue velvet, trimmed with pearls. Pearl ornaments.

MARIE, MRS. PETER—Salmon satin, brocaded in dark wood colors, costume of the period of Louis XVI., a profusion of lace on bodice, with bands of sable, sable trimming on the skirt. A very large pink hat, with bunches of roses, completed this costume.

MABEN, MRS. J. CAMPBELL.—A rich costume of brocade blue satin paniers, covered with pink roses. A bertha of rare lace, high Pompadour hair dressing, powdered, with garland of pink roses.

MABEN, MISS—As a French shepherdess in the time of Louis XV.

MABEN, J. CAMPBELL, JR.—As an ancestor of Lord Delaware.

MORTON, MRS. LEVI P.—A beautiful gown of ruby velvet, richly embroidered with pearls, a Medici collar of point de Venise lace, and an elaborate girdle of pearls worn about the waist falls in loops to the bottom of the skirt in front. Hair dressed à la Pompadour, in which strings of pearls were twisted. Mrs. Morton wore many handsome diamond ornaments.

MORGAN, MISS A. T.—In the costume of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, designed and made especially for her by Dazian. The dress was of leather, trimmed with beads, as were leggins; head dress of feathers, embroidered in beads. This dress was a great success, and one of the handsomest.

MORGAN, JR., J. P.—A Mollière costume.

MORTIMER, STANLEY—Louis XVI., red velvet embroidered with gold; white vest.

MURRAY, H. A.—Highland Chief of the eighteenth century; black velvet coat, red vest, and kilts of the Murray tartan.

N.

NEILSON, MISS BELLE—Wore a black satin and absolutely plain costume of the Directoire period, which followed exactly the pulling from which it was taken. A very closely fitting princess gown, low in the neck, with short puffed sleeves. A long and fluffy fichu of black chiffon around the neck was crossed in front and tied at the back and hung to the bottom of the skirt. A large black velvet hat and long black gloves completed a most striking costume.

NICHOLAS, G. S., JR.—French Mousquetaire.

NORRIE, MRS. A. LANFEAR—In the costume of a dancing girl; a short dress of eminence satin, a festoon of chiffon and primroses. After a painting of Lancret.

NORWOOD, MISS LOUISA—Court costume of Louis XVI. period.

O.

OELRICHS, HERMANN—Louis XVI. costume, black velvet, embroidered with jet; white silk embroidered vest.

OELRICHS, MRS. HERMANN—In the costume of a dancing girl of 1730; light blue satin dress, the skirt trimmed with garlands of pink roses; a great deal of rare point lace was used around the neck, with clusters of pink roses on the shoulders; hair worn a la Pompadour, with long curl at left side, powdered, and a garland of roses across the high puff.

P.

PAULDING, MISS—A niece of Chauncey Depew, wore a beautiful Watteau gown. The silk, or foundation, was of most delicate coloring in green, blue, and pink. The beauty of the dress was its lace, and with this was the entire costume covered. There was a very wide flounce around the skirt, and of such width as to almost cover it; from the shoulders in the back was a Watteau drapery and paniers; these were of the same lace, arranged in graceful folds and puffs. A bertha was around the low neck, and very full ruffles at the elbows. The lace is very old and of a pattern now seldom seen, that of point d'appliqué foundation, with figures and flowers of old rose point. Miss Paulding wore no gloves, but a quantity of diamond rings. Her hair was dressed very high and powdered and adorned with a garland of roses. Pink slippers, with immense bows. No jewels except a beautiful old neck chain of pink coral, exquisitely carved.

PAULET, MR.—As an abbé in the time of Louis XV.

PEASE, JR., ALBERT—Wore the costume of a courtier, Henry VIII.

PELL, J. LIVINGSTON—Vandyck costume.

PELL, J. OSGOOD—Colonial costume.

PELL, STEPHEN H.—Colonial costume.

PELLEW, C. G.—As an English officer of 1776.

PIERSON, G. F.—Spanish nobleman, time of Louis XV.

PIERSON, JAMES—Also as a Spanish grandee, with costume of white satin, richly embroidered in gold and silver.

POLK, FRANK L.—French Mousquetaire.

PURDY, MISS—Costume of the time of Louis XVIII.; white and silver brocade, embroidered with gold and jewels, stomacher of rubies and emeralds; an elaborate head-dress of satin, elaborately jeweled with emeralds and pearls.

R.

RATHBONE, JOEL—Sixteenth century Court dress.

RATHBONE, MRS. JOEL—Court dress of Louis XVI.

REYNAL, MRS. JULES—In a costume of the Queen of Scots.

RHINELANDER, OAKLEY—Louis XVI., pearl satin coat, red and pearl satin breeches.

ROBBINS, A. A.—Louis XV. costume of cream white satin.

ROOSEVELT, S. M.—French Court costume, period Louis XVI., of black velvet.

S.

SHERMAN, MRS. WATTS—Empire costume, of the eighteenth century, of sea-shell pink satin embroidered with three silver wreaths in bands around the skirt. The bodice is almost covered with the same embroidery, finished across the front with a band of point de Venise lace and band of sable. A magnificent court mantle of ruby velvet lined with pale blue satin was fastened on the shoulders with gorgeous jeweled clasps. Around the mantle are two ropes of silver cord, between which is a broad band of sable. There were loops of silver cord on the shoulder and pendant across the front of dress. Mrs. Sherman wore a complete garniture of diamonds.

SHEPPARD, E., JR.—A Louis XV. costume of changeable velvet, embroidered vest with buttons of diamonds.

SMITH, ALDRICH—Mousquetaire, Louis XIII., blue plush.

STEWART, LISPENARD—A cavalier of the time of Louis XIII.; brown velvet and leather.

STOKES, G. F.—Philip IV., black brocade and velvet cloak, lined with white.

STORY, MRS.—A very handsome costume, made from silver gray silk, over 200 years old, which belonged to her great-grandmother. The waist and paniers are entirely of the old silk, which was woven in squares or handkerchiefs, the centres of which are brocaded with bright flowers. These were all sewed together first and made to best advantage. The skirt, with a long train, opens in the front, over an embroidered cream satin petticoat. The skirt, paniers, and bodice are elaborately trimmed with old point lace. A large ribbon bow of cerise was worn as a breast knot. Gauntlet gloves of gray suede, embroidered with fleur de lis in silver. Hair worn high and powdered.

T.

TAYLOR, MISS NETTIE—Daughter of Henry Taylor, was fascinating in a Louis XV. costume of pink silk, with embroidery of pearls.

TAYLOR, MRS. HENRY—Light-blue shaded satin, over white satin skirt, both trimmed with bands of sable; style, Louis XVI. Bodice trimmed with old lace and sable.

TAYLOR, W. C.—In the costume of a Spanish Prince; white satin, silver embroidered.

TAYLOR, H. R.—Louis XV.; wine-colored velvet, gold embroidered, rhine-stone buttons.

TAMS, MRS. J. FREDERICK—An exquisitely graceful gown of the sixteenth century; of white crêpe de chine, heavily draped across front, with long folds in the back. A bodice of white velvet, embroidered with silks and jewels, cut square in the neck and trimmed with jeweled bands. The draperies of the front of the skirt were held in place by a beautiful girdle of pearls, a ruche of crêpe about the waist; decorated by light-blue loops, with jeweled ends. Long wrinkled sleeves of spangled gauze were partly covered by a long angel sleeve, which hung almost to the bottom of the skirt; the same material was used for the second sleeve, and it was edged with a silver fringe. Over powdered hair was worn a light-blue velvet cap, richly embroidered with gems, and a profusion of jewels were worn.

TAMS, J. F.—Black velvet, embroidered in silver, with white brocade, period of Louis XV.

THEBAUD, P. GILBERT—As Field Marshal to the Duke of Wellington

THEBAUD, MRS. P. GILBERT—As Mary, Queen of Scots.

U

UHLMAN, JULIEN STEVENS—Louis XIV. court dress of black velvet and white satin.

V.

VANDERBILT, Jr., CORNELIUS—In the costume of an Admiral, dark red velvet coat, blue satin breeches, and large black hat.

W.

WARD, BEVERLY—In the costume of La Fayette.

WADSWORTH, CRAIG—Yellow satin coat and breeches, white satin vest, and silver lace.

WEBB, CREIGHTON—Duc de Nevers, white satin and mauve velvet.

WETMORE, W. S. K.—Directoire, light blue satin, yellow knee breeches, vest pink and white, and striped stockings.

WELLING, R. W. G.—Indian Chief Miantonomoh, who sold to Mr. Welling's ancestor, John Greene, land near Warwick Neck, near Newport, as early as 1642. The necklace Mr. Welling wore is of bear's claws, deer teeth, shells, and beads that are very old.

WHITNEY, MISS—Elizabeth of Austria, brocaded white and gold satin, diamonds and pearls.

WHITEHOUSE, WORTHINGTON—A costume of the time of Louis XV., and taken from the celebrated Natier painting. The coat was of heavy white

10 o'clock. Then many persons, of middle circumstances apparently, and some persons who were evidently of the tenement district, all apparently there merely to satisfy idle curisity, strolled along past the windows of the hotel and peered in to catch some glimpse of the ballroom. On the two corners of Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue many of these people gathered and stood and looked at the hotel without moving for a long time.

The police saw no men about the ball who were likely to prove dangerous from an anarchistic standpoint, but many of these people were evidently drawn by the thought that something might happen. One could hear a great many peculiar bits of conversation through the crowd.

"I wonder," said one young man, as he stood on the curb and looked across to the hotel, "if any one would do anything to scare those people."

"I guess not," said his companion.

"Well, I'd like to see some one just throw something that would break some of the windows and scare some of them into fits. It'd do them good."

"It would take nerve to do it," was the comment.

"It'll be a grand thing," said one woman as she hurried up the avenue.

"Yes," said her companion. "But they haven't got the right to spend money like that. They ought to give it to the poor."

But such conversation was always in a minor key. There were not even loud-voiced protestors to talk against the sin of wealth and extravagance.

Mrs. Martin Instructs Her Conchman.

The police cordon around the entrance was firmly drawn just after 10 o'clock. At 10:15 a brougham drove up and a maid alighted and carried into the entrance a large bundle, with a fan and some other small articles. As soon as the brougham got out of the way the Bradley Martin carriage drove to the main entrance to the covered pavilion, a footman alighted and opened the door, and Mrs. Bradley Martin, enveloped in a long cloak, alighted, and was followed from the carriage by Mr. Martin.

"Bradley, what time shall we order the carriage to return?" she said.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"How would 4 o'clock do?" she said.

"That's right," said Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Martin turned to the driver, and gave the order to return at 4 o'clock. She then swept up the steps, as the police pushed back some of those who were in the covered pavilion, and the curtain closed behind her.

Inspector Cortright then ordered Thirty-third Street to be cleared. The police formed two lines reaching across the street, and the people were pushed back to Fifth Avenue on one end, and to about the middle of the block on the other end. The officers brusquely told all those who objected that no persons who were merely curious would be allowed to congregate. One little man, with gray hair, refused to move when the cordon came pushing along the street. He stood with one hand resting on a stout cane and the other hand in his overcoat pocket. A big policeman bore down on him and shoved him.

"Here get out of this," he said.

"I have a right here and I won't move," said the little man.

"Get that fellow out of there," said Inspector Harley, and the little man was unceremoniously hustled along until he was lost in the crowd.

The arrangements for receiving the guests were all made so that there should be no delay. All the details had been left to Johnson. The covered pavilion, with the rich carpet underneath, stretched from the main entrance of the hotel to the entrance used by the guests. In it were three entrances from the curb, a sufficient distance apart to admit of the presence of three carriages in front of the pavilion at one time.

At the first of these entrances stood Johnson, and at each of the others was a competent man to expedite the unloading of the carriages. As each drove up and the occupants came out, the men would say: "Ordering carriages generally at 4; cotillion at 3; supper any time after 12. What time do you want your carriage? Will you wait for your maid?"

The reply to this generally would be an order for the carriage to return between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

An idea to prevent friction was to dispense with the usual numbers given to the carriage drivers and to make each one identify himself with the address of his mistress or master. The drivers in each case, therefore, were instructed to await the call of the house address. This caused some embarrassment to a few who had come in hired carriages, and who were compelled to give elaborate instructions to their drivers.

The result of the arrangement of the pavilion was a disappointment to many curious ones who had taken their station on the Fifth Avenue side of the house and stood shivering and waited for the carriages to be delayed, so that they might catch some glimpses of the fancy costumes through the carriage windows. At no time in the evening did the line extend further than Thirty-fourth Street, and the guests were seldom kept waiting around the corner more than a few seconds.

While the guests were alighting no one but a few policemen, the attendants, and some favored newspaper men were allowed inside of the pavilion. This most important beat was in charge of Sergeant Oates, who had twenty men under his command. Several times a number of the Central Office detectives congregated in there. Deputy Chief Cortright saw some of them lounging around when he paid one of his frequent visits to this place.

"Who is this man?" he asked one of the newspaper men.

"Central Office detective," was the reply.

"Well, I don't know why he should be in here," said the Deputy Chief. "I do not know why so many of those men should be in this vicinity."

As he said this there was a general movement, and seven men left the pavilion. Two or three of the best Central Office men were in it all the time, but the others were kept on the street in the neighborhood.

At 11 o'clock the police line was moved down Thirty-third Street to Broadway. It had been found that too many persons were congregated in the street, and that some of the residents were exceedingly annoyed. A stronger cordon was made this time, and the crowd was pushed back without regard to the feelings of those who were caught in it. The only persons who were allowed to go through were those who said they lived on the block or had business at the hotel.

A number of men said they were guests of the hotel, whose appearance was sufficient warrant of their untrustworthiness. They were allowed to pass through the lines, but all hope of stopping and seeing anything of the guests of the hotel was dissipated as they approached the pavilion, for they were across the street summarily, and were compelled to keep moving until they arrived at Fifth Avenue.

As the crowd was being forced back several unpleasant incidents occurred. A man who said he represented the manager of the Waldorf followed the roundsman and Sergeant who was in charge of the police and protested against this shutting up of the street.

"We can't stand this," he said. "The hotel is still open. The restaurant is running. You ought to let the people go through."

"Go to my boss. Go to the Inspector. I've got my orders," said the Sergeant sharply, as he ordered his men to push back some who were slow in moving.

"But he's given you orders," said the man.

"No, he hasn't," said the Sergeant, and the pushing of the crowd continued. Every one who tried to push forward was halted, and many very sharp altercations between policemen and citizens who were told they must walk to another street before they could go across town took place.

When the lines were formed at each end they extended across Thirty-third Street, with two policemen deep on the sidewalks, and the line opened only when a carriage drove up that evidently had some business on the street or when some apparently respectable person gave reason to believe that he had some particular business on that block. The police, when the ball opened, extended their line clear around the block and for some little distance each way on each of the near streets. In addition to this one could see in doorways, in the crowds, in the lines of pedestrians, silent watchful men, who often peered long and earnestly at some person who came within their view. The detectives were everywhere. One could scarcely step anywhere without finding himself watched.

Watchers in Windows.

Scarcely less keen than the disappointment of those who were kept back by the stern lines of police was the disappointment of many who had taken up their positions in the windows of the house opposite the entrance of the hotel, and who found that as soon as the guests alighted they were completely swallowed by the pavilion, and who only caught for a few brief seconds some fleeting glimpses of the rich costumes.

The carriages kept driving up to the pavilion from just before 11 o'clock until about midnight. When it was seen that the guests had all arrived the vigilance and sternness of the police was relaxed, and people were again allowed to pass freely through the streets. At 1 o'clock Deputy Chief Cortright determined that he did not need to keep his force on hand, and most of the men were notified that they might go home, only the pavilion force and a few others being retained to guard the guests as they left the hotel.

It was a surprise to those on the outside who watched the arrival of the guests that so few comparatively came to the ball. Up to midnight only 607 had been seen, when it was expected that double as many would go. The watchers were surprised also at the evident determination to return from the ball early. The first order for a carriage came about 1 o'clock, and Mrs. J. Fearle Bartley was the first to leave the ball. Soon other guests began to come out, and until 2 o'clock this morning the guests were leaving slowly. At that time the streets around the hotel wer almost deserted, only a few night people being around.

NOTES OF THE BALL.

—It was a subject of comment that Mrs. John Jacob Astor did not attend the ball.

—It was a young man, dressed as an Indian chieftain, who was looking for a tribe that did not materialize. He discovered later in the evening that the plan of his friends for going in the costumes of Indians, with himself as a sachem, was a practical joke.

DEATH OF WALTER BARNES.

He Was the Sole Survivor of a Noted Quaker Family.

Funeral services were held yesterday in the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth Street, and Rutherford Place, for Walter Barnes, who died Monday at 56 West Thirty-sixth Street, the residence of his nephew, H. H. Barnes. The burial will be this morning in the Friends' Burying Ground, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Mr. Barnes was born in this city, Jan. 27, 1817, and lived here all his life. He was the youngest and last survivor of eight brothers, all of whom were well known in the financial world of the last generation. One of them was President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank. The father, Robert S. Barnes, came to America from England about the middle of the last century. Mr. Barnes was for many years an importer of dry goods and notions in Maiden Lane. He retired from business more than twenty years ago with a handsome fortune. He was never married, but all his brothers left families, and among the mourners at his funeral were many of his nephews and nieces and their children.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN BOSTON

A Gunstore Wrecked and Adjacent Buildings Damaged.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The brick building 11 and 13 Cornhill and 44 Brattle Street, most of which was occupied by William R. Schaeffer & Sons, gunsmiths, was wrecked by fire and explosions of powder to-night.

Just as the firemen reached the building the powder chest, in which was stored probably 150 pounds of powder, exploded, blowing out the glass in both ends of the building, carrying burning materials across Cornhill and Brattle Streets.

The large show windows in the furniture store of A. McArthur & Co., and T. F. Swan, wall paper dealer, on Cornhill Street, and Leopold Morse & Co., on Brattle Street, were blown in, and the contents set on fire, but the flames were quickly mastered.

The explosion was followed by a great rush of flames upward, and an incessant discharge of cartridges like the fire of repeating rifles followed for nearly ten minutes. Several firemen were struck by spent balls, but no one was seriously hurt. The explosion broke the glass in buildings for several blocks around, and the damage from this cause alone will be very great.

The damage to the various buildings and their contents will probably be at least $20,000, of which amount $5,000 is on plate glass. It will take a like amount for repairs to Schaeffer's building, and $10,000 to cover damage to stock.

GOV. BUSHNELL NON-COMMITTAL

Will Appoint a Senator, but Declines to Give His Name.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Gov. Bushnell talked freely this evening about the Senatorial vacancy and the proposed appointee. He settled one thing, and that is that no extra session of the Legislature would be called to select a successor to Senator Sherman.

"What is in this report that Lieut. Gov. Jones will be the lucky man," was asked.

"Nothing except what you see in the newspapers," was the frank answer.

"Mr. Jones and I have had no conversation on the subject, and he has given me no intimation directly or indirectly that he wants the place."

"Is the statement true that Charles Griffin of Toledo and William Cappeller of Mansfield called on you and urged the appointment of ex-Gov. Foster?"

"No. There is no truth in that story, either."

At this juncture a listener suggested that Gov. Bushnell should resign and allow Lieut. Gov. Jones to appoint him to the vacancy.

"Oh, no! I could not do that," the Governor quickly replied. "That would not look well. That is out of the question."

"A New York paper which had me quoted in a telegram as saying I would not appoint Mr. Hanna does me an injustice. I said no such thing. The correspondent divided a sentence beginning with no and made me appear in the light of giving a negative answer. I have not said I would or would not appoint Mr. Hanna. There is nothing in the report, either, that I will call a special session of the Legislature."

C. F. Bell of Washington called on Gov. Bushnell this afternoon as an old friend. The Governor said:

"Mr. Bell is the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and came direct from Canton, where he called on Gov. McKinley."

Gov. Bushnell decined to say whom he would name for Senator, but made it clear he would make an appointment.

RUMORED REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Reported that the Pabst Brewing Company Has Bought the Madison Square Garden.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10.—It is rumored here to-night that the Pabst Brewing Company of this city has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Madison Square Garden.

Officials of the company refused to affirm or deny the report, but Col. Gustav G. Pabst is in New York at present, and it is known he went there with the object of securing a large amount of real estate for garden purposes.

The report is that the Madison Square Garden was what he had in view.

Republican County Committee.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee appointed this Committee on Contests yesterday under the resolution adopted at the January meeting of the County Committee: Cornelius Van Cott, C. A. Becker, H. Joveshof, Alexander T. Mason, John O'Neil, William Halpin, and Smith Pine. There are contests in the Second and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts. The committee will hold its first meeting to-night. The Republican County Committee's headquarters are to be removed from East Thirty-eighth Street to the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, where four rooms have been secured on the fourth floor.

Ran Over His Own Son.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern passenger train which left Union Station at 5:30 P. M., running along Montgomery Street at Thirtieth Street ten minutes later at a speed of ten miles an hour, when suddenly a twelve-year-old boy attempted to cross the track in front of the train. He was struck by the engine, his body severed, and the remains were scattered on either side of the track. Engineer Bane at once stopped the train and rushed back to where the remains lay. His feelings were more pitiful than the accident when he found the remains to be those of his son.

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON

The Channels as They Were During the War and as They Are Now.

HARD WORK TO GUARD THEM.

The Conditions Necessary to Make a Perfect Blockade—What Admiral Bunce Will Find—Some of the Men Under Him.

Conditions in Charleston Harbor have changed very much since the war days of 1861-3, when some of the best ships in the Federal navy endeavored ineffectually to maintain a blockade at that point. There are some veterans of the navy still in the service who have a vivid recollection of the hazardous patrol duty in which they were then engaged. No further away than the Brooklyn navy yard men can be found whose eyes will glisten and whose voices will thrill as they tell how they used to chase the "pesky blockade runners" thirty-five years ago. In those days there were only two channels through which vessels of 12 feet draught or more could pass. Then, as now, the approaches to the harbor from the sea were obstructed by shoals innumerable.

It ought to be easier now to blockade Charleston Harbor than it was in 1861, for the reason that the Swash Channel, the principal channel of to-day, is long and narrow, and walled in by jetties which extend along its north and the south sides for about two miles. The City of Charleston is situated eight miles in a straight line from the bar of this Swash Channel. Between the jetties the channel has an average width of about half a mile. At its head, and guarding the entrance to the harbor proper, are Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, directly opposite one another, and a little more than a mile apart. There is from 30 to 80 feet depth of water between these two venerable but sturdy forts, and as the channel works its way out to sea the depth diminishes to 12½ feet, with an average of 8 feet at low water. The rise and fall of the tide in the harbor is given by the United States Engineer Corps as follows: Mean, 5.1 feet; maximum, 5.5 feet; minimum, 4.7 feet.

How Blockade Runners Got In.

After passing in word between Forts Moultrie and Sumter the blockade runners would be safe, although still about three and a half miles from Charleston. Sailing up what is now known as Rebellion Road, the vessels would pass Fort Johnson Quarantine on the left, and Castle Pinckney on the right, and, swinging around the city's extremity, many of them would keep on up Ashley River. In the rebellion period there was no Swash Channel. That important highway is a recent improvement, and it is still in the hands of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. The jetties are built so that they form a funnel with the mouth toward the city, consequently when the currents flow out of the harbor at ebb tide they scour out this Swash Channel.

When the swift, light-colored merchantmen were wont to steal in and out of Charleston Harbor during the war, they generally glided through the South, or old main, Channel, the entrance to which was through Pumpkin Hill Channel, which is fully a mile below the entrance to the Swash Channel. The approaches to the South Channel have been rapidly filling up with shoals in recent years, and are at present generously marked by bell buoys. Nevertheless, the channel is in constant use, and in some places it is from 45 to 60 feet deep. Here is the entry on an official chart of the harbor and coast: "Depth over bar by Pumpkin Hill Channel, 8 feet; through South, or Main, Channel, 12 feet draught, and in day time 13 feet draught may enter at mean low water." Another notation on the same chart is as follows: "Owing to the changes in the channels across Charleston Bar, strangers are cautioned not to enter without a pilot."

Experience During the War.

In order to prevent blockade runners from passing through the South Channel, Federal warships and gunboats used to cruise industriously off the coast of Morris Island, from Lighthouse Inlet up as far as Cummings Point, until sometimes they were actually within range of the guns of Fort Sumter. During the last year and a half of the war, the blockading fleet was assisted by two or three land fortifications on Morris and Folly Islands. But when the approaches to the harbor through the South Channel got to be too warm for the stealthy merchantmen, they were in the habit of creeping down the coast from the north, and slipping by Fort Moultrie through the Beach Channel. This Beach Channel is now practically the same as it was in "the sixties." It is narrow, and only ten or twelve feet deep. Capt. Higginson of the Brooklyn Navy Yard remembers when ships of the northern fleet cruised off the South Carolina coast eight or ten miles north of Charleston for the purpose of intercepting blockade runners. As a rule, however, the latter were too wily and too fleet to be caught. The vessel on which Capt. Higginson was then serving was at one time stationed off the upper end of Long Island, which forms part of the northerly coast of South Carolina.

One reason why the blockade runners of the rebellion period were so generally successful was that they were of much lighter draught than the sentinel warships. Most of the merchant steamers of that time were built especially for the purpose of dodging in and out of blockaded ports. They were both light and swift, and once they were in shallow water they had little difficulty in keeping out of gunshot of the pursuing cruisers. Occasionally a warship would run aground while chasing a defiant freight steamer in shallow water. There were then, and are still, treacherous shoals scattered along the pathway of even the regular channels. The Beach Channel, in fact, enters the harbor between two shoals, neither of which is three feet under water. And Pumpkin Hill Channel passes a clump of breakers over which not more than two feet of water rolls.

A Proper Blockade.

"In blockading such a harbor as that of Charleston," said a veteran naval officer, who, being in active service, did not care to have his name published, "it is necessary to have a large fleet of ships. Lines must be maintained for ten miles north and south, and the inner line should be not nearer to the coast than two miles. Of course so long as Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter both resist a blockade, the task of the blockading fleet is made much harder because the two fortresses named command the entrance to the harbor, and once the blockade runner gets within the protecting range of their guns, it is safe. By cruising watchfully off Cummings Point at the upper end of Morris Island the ship that I was on during the war managed to intercept a number of blockade runners. One of them I recollect very well. It was outward bound, and was loaded with cotton. The Union forces had a fortification of earthworks on Morris Island, between the old life saving station and Cummings Point. There was also a temporary fortification on Folly Island, below Lighthouse Inlet."

In arranging a fleet of warships for blockading purposes outside of Charleston Harbor, the vessels would naturally form a double semicircle, stretching from the lower end of Folly Island around to the upper end of Long Island. The middle of the semicircle would probably be ten miles or more from Charleston. Naturally the half mile of space between the jetties at the mouth of the Swash Channel would be closely guarded, but the closing of that exit would leave the Beach Channel on the north and the old main channel on the south free to the blockade runners. The difficulties in guarding the approaches to either of these channels lie chiefly in the shallowness of the water. Warships with from 18 to 26 feet draught would be helpless in most of that water area for, except in very narrow channels, the depth is only from 10 to 15 feet. The limited crusing area for the larger vessels of the navy contributes an important element of interest to the present manoeuvres.

It is of interest to note that when Admiral Bunce's squadron arrived at Charleston last Monday the vessels found anchorage to the north of the Charleston lightship, which is about two miles outside of the bar of the Swash Channel, and consequently ten miles from Charleston. The big battleship Maine, which draws about 25 feet of water, was sighted first from Sullivan's Island, on which Fort Moultrie is situated, and from there the Government dispatch boat went out to meet the squadron.

Officers of the Squadron.

Following are the officers of the principal vessels in the squadron:

Flagship New York—Commander Winfield S. Schley, Lieut. Commander Duncan Kennedy, Lieuts. Albert G. Berry, Charles Laird, and Richard T. Mulligan; Junior Lieutenants, Edward E. Capehart and Frank K. Hill; Ensigns Frank Marble, John L. Sticht, Ernest L. Bennett, Carlton F. Snow, and George F. P. Stone; naval cadets, (line division,) Arthur T. Chester, Charles L. Poor, Leigh C. Palmer, Frank E. Ridgeley, Edward McCauley, Jr., and Henry C. Mustin; Medical Inspector, Michael C. Drennan; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Moulton K. Johnson; Pay Inspector, George A. Lyon; chief engineer, Cipriano Andrade; passed assistant engineer, Franklin J. Schell; assistant engineers, Walter Bell, Allen M. Cook, and James Henry T. Baker; naval cadets, (engineer division,) Kenneth G. Castleman and James B. Henry; Chaplain, Alfred L. Royce; Assistant Naval Constructor, Joseph E. McDonald; Captain of Marines, Richard Wallach; First Lieutenant of Marines, Rufus H. Lane; boatswain, William Anderson; gunner, Charles Morgan; carpenter, George W. Davis.

Battleship Maine — Commander, Capt. Arent S. Crowninshield; Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix; Lieutenants George F. W. Holman, John M. Bowyer, George W. Denfield, and Carl P. Blow; Ensigns, F. W. Jenkins, Henry H. Ward, and Charles S. Bookwalter; Naval Cadets, (line division,) Henry V. Butler, Walter R. Gherardi, Albion J. Wadhams, Edward H. Watson, and Oris S. Knepper; Surgeon, Lucien T. Heneberger; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore W. Richards; Paymaster, Charles W. Littlefield; Chief Engineer, Charles P. Howell; Passed Assistant Engineer, Frederic C. Bowers; Assistant Engineers, Martin E. French and John R. Morris; Naval Cadet, (engineer division,) Newton Mansfield; Chaplain, John P. Chidwick; First Lieutenant of Marines, Charles G. Long; Boatswain, Francis E. Larkin; Gunner, Joseph Hill; Carpenter, George Helms.

Cruiser Columbia—Captain, James H. Sands; Lieutenant Commander, Charles O. Allibone; Lieutenants, William H. Driggs, De Witt Coffman, William L. Burdick, and John A. Dougherty; Lieutenant, (junior Grade,) Edwin A. Anderson; Ensigns, John R. Edie and Frank H. Clark, Jr.; Naval Cadets, (line division,) William R. Cushman, Jonas H. Golden, Wat T. Cluvericus, and Amon Bronson; Surgeon, Ezra Z. Derr; Passed Assistant Surgeon, William C. Braisted; Paymaster, Stephen Rand; Chief Engineer, William H. Harris; Passed Assistant Engineer Martin Bevington; Assistant Engineers, William H. McGrann and George H. Shepard; Naval Cadets, (Engineer Division,) Pope Washington and Arthur Crenshaw; Chaplain, Montgomery M. Goodwin; First Lieutenant of Marines, Clarence L. A. Ingate; Boatswain, Hugh Sweeney; Gunner, Thomas M. Johnston; Acting Carpenter, Joel D. Griffin.

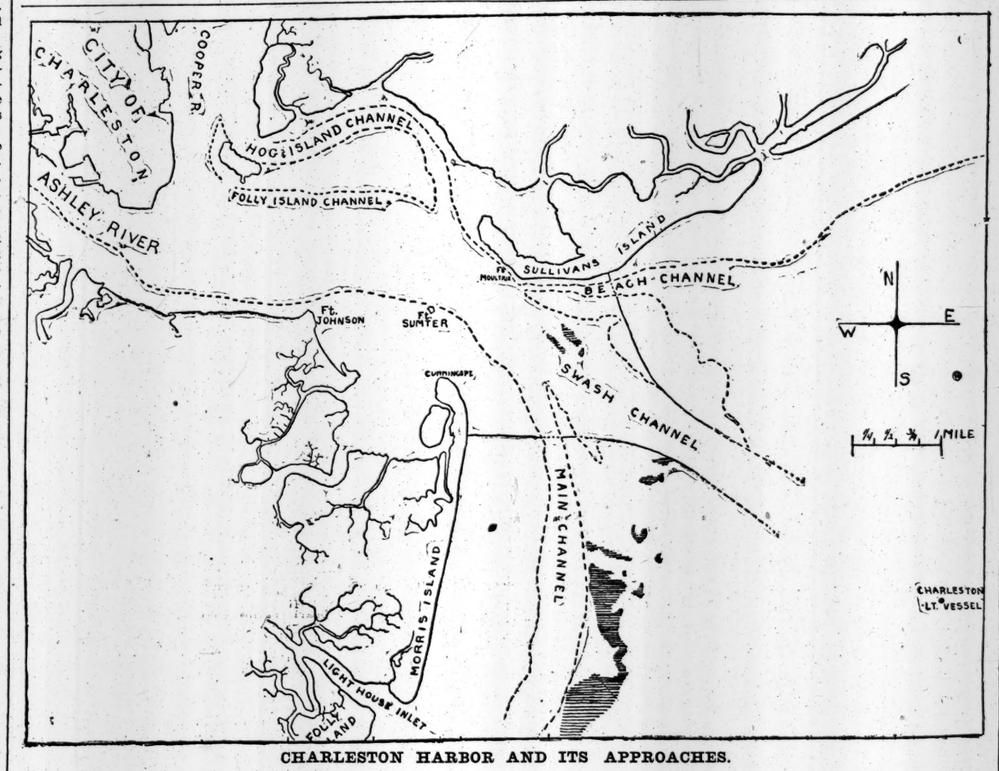
Monitor Amphitrite—Captain—William C. Wise; Lieutenant Commander—James D. Andrews; Lieutenants—Oswin W. Lowrey, Benjamin Tappan, and John L. Purcell; Lieutenants (junior grade)—Francis H. Haesler, and Wyley R. M. Field; Ensign—William K. Gise; Surgeon—James E. Gardner; Paymaster—John L. Speel; Chief Engineer—John L. Hannum; Passed Assistant Engineer—Frank M. Bennett; Naval Cadet, (engineer division)—Daniel M. Garrison; gunner—Frank L. Hoagland; carpenter—William J. Wrenn.

MEN LOST FROM THE MAINE.

Admiral Bunce Reports the Disaster to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Admiral Bunce has sent to the Navy Department a report of the loss of the men from the Maine, one of the warships of his squadron, last Saturday. Charles Hassel, gunner's mate, and Leonard C. Kogel, apprentice, were washed overboard from the port gangway. William J. Creelman, landsman, jumped overboard to save Kogel, but was unable to reach him. A boat was lowered in the raging ocean to save the men, and life buoys were thrown for them. The ship was turned, to bring her close to the boat, and in this manoeuvre, John Brown, a seaman, and Alexander D. Nelson, United States marine, were swept overboard. Both these men were drowned. The men on the lifeboats were recovered, but the boat was lost. Hassel and Creelman, who had secured a buoy, were taken on board in an almost helpless condition.

Capt. Crowninshield of the Maine recommends William J. Creelman for a life-saving medal of the first-class, in recognition of his gallant action.



CHARLESTON HARBOR AND ITS APPROACHES.

ACCIDENT ON THE MAINE.

Cartridge Explodes Injuring Three Men of a Gun Crew.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—A serious accident occurred on board the battleship Maine yesterday.

While a crew consisting of First Sergt. Wagner and Privates Senman and Hardin were loading a one-pound gun of the Maine's secondary battery with a one-pound-calibre cartridge, the cartridge exploded, injuring First Sergt. Wagner on the right hand, tearing the flesh from the bone. Part of the shell struck Hardin in the leg, and has not yet been extracted.

The men are hurt painfully, rather than seriously. Senman was injured about the face.

WELCOMED TO CHARLESTON.

City Officials Visit Admiral Bunce on His Flagship.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Mayor Smith and a Committee of Reception and Entertainment visited Admiral Bunce on the flagship New York at noon to-day and extended the privileges of the city to the fleet.

The Admiral, his staff, and the senior fleet officers were invited to attend a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, to meet Secretary Herbert; also to attend a reception to Secretary Herbert on that day and a ball on the 19th inst.

Admiral Bunce expressed his gratification at the attentions shown and said he would endeavor to accept the invitations. All the ships in the locality that can enter the harbor will go so before the Secretary's arrival, and it will be made convenient for the officers to accept the hospitalities tendered.

The Admiral would not talk much of the details of the blockade, but said he anticipated a most instructive and valuable season here.

The ships held their positions of yesterday all day to-day, the men on the various vessels engaging for several hours in exercising their secondary batteries.

Toward nightfall, signals were hoisted by the flagship, and, in response to them, the vessels moved further out to sea and to the southward. The stretch of water covered by the battleships is thus extended for a distance of more than ten miles.

From the steeple of St. Michael's Church to-night the flash-lights of the warships may be observed, as they cast great paths of light up and down the coast and out to sea. It is supposed that the fleet is engaged in an effort to detect a blockade runner. It is believed that the Marblehead is making an attempt to enter the harbor.

Neither the Indiana nor the Massachusetts joined the fleet to-day, though it is said that both vessels are expected to coal at Port Royal to-morrow. The Newark, which has been engaged on police duty at the mouth of the St. John's River for some days, is now coaling at the same place. This has given rise to the rumor that the Newark will join the fleet off Charleston to-morrow.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

Number of Guests at the Executive Mansion Unusually Large.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Gov. and Mrs. Black held the usual annual reception at the Executive Mansion to-night. The mansion was brilliantly lighted throughout, and potted plants and palms were generously distributed through the spacious rooms. They were assisted by Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. Irving G. Vann, Mrs. Addison B. Colvin, Mrs. Woodruff, and Miss Butler of Washington, and received in the north drawing room.

The number of guests was unusually large, and included the State officers, members of the Legislature, members of the Republican State Committee, and prominent Republicans from all over the State, many of whom were accompanied by their wives.

Ex-Congressman Hare Dead.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Ex-Congressman D. D. Hare died suddenly at his home, in Upper Sandusky, to-day. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause. He was at work at his office this morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COVENTRY, Conn., Feb. 10.—A barn owned by Thomas F. Porter was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $4,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—H. J. Hoerner & Co.'s stone works on Lister Avenue, were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The residence of Joseph P. Dyson, near Wayne, a suburb, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 10.—The residence of Frank R. Chinnock, at State and Atlantic Streets, was burned to-day. Loss, $4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The bedding establishment of Pack & Sons, 137 and 139 North Second Street, was damaged by fire this afternoon. Loss, $20,000.

RENFREW, Ontario, Feb. 10.—O'Connor's furniture warerooms, the brick building occupied by Budd Brothers' boot and shoe store, Kearney's jewelry store, and three frame buildings were burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Bluford Wilson of Illinois is at the Windsor.

—Victor F. Lawson of Chicago is at the Hoffman.

—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi is at the Marlborough.

—Merrill E. Gates, President of Amherst College, is at the Murray Hill.

—Dr. H. L. Wagner of the Austrian Legation at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Frank J. Post of Boston, L. M. Dyer of Detroit, and J. A. Foster of Providence are at the Manhattan.

—The Rev. Dr. Colt of Concord, N. H., and Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—Col. Henry H. Prettyman of Gov. Bushnell's staff of Ohio and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, D. C., and ex-Congressman Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Gilsey.

—B. H. Pratt and W. E. Davis of Chicago, and J. W. Tillinghast and J. H. McCormick of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—E. B. Hunting and E. H. Wise of Baltimore, F. A. Gilbert of Cincinnati, and W. H. Russell of Cincinnati are at the Imperial.

—William V. Harper of Philadelphia, C. M. Rawson of Boston, C. E. Shepard of Hartford, and A. O. Fay of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—W. L. Dawson of Elmira, H. J. Boardman of Boston, James MacFarlane of Rochester, and Arthur Dyer of Albany are at the Astor.

—J. H. Cutter of Boston, J. C. Jackson of Syracuse, Frederick T. Millham of Rochester, and T. F. Taylor of Syracuse are at the Grand Union.

—Frank J. Hammer of Boston, F. N. Johnson of St. Louis, C. J. Burnell of Hartford, and John G. McGowan of Reading, Penn., are at the Westminster.

—Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom of Philadelphia and Philip S. Chancellor, United States Deputy Consul at Havre, are at the Albemarle.

—E. M. McChesney of Syracuse, William B. Kelly of Philadelphia, H. J. Beebe of Springfield, Mass., and J. E. Rhodes of Denver are at the Netherland.

—F. P. Freeman, Lakewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Freeman, C. G. Currie, Baltimore, Md., H. P. Hayward, St. John, N. B.; C. S. Sargent, Brookline, Mass.; H. E. Perry, Baltimore, Md.; S. K. Murphy, Belfast, are at the Brevoort.

—H. O. Bax Ironside of the British Embassy at Washington, George Bleistein of Buffalo, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and W. L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss A. Steele, corsets; 55 White Street.

—Robinson, Cherry & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. Robinson, clothing; 371 Broadway; Astor House.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Bachman, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Cook, crockery; 55 Franklin Street.

—Hennessy D., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; J. P. Redmond, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Stewart House.

—Ehrich Brothers, Defiance, Ohio; M. Ehrich, clothing; Sinclair House.

—Carson & Towner, Middleton, N. Y.; J. B. Carson, dry goods; Hoffmann House.

—Olson, H., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. Andre, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

—Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Stifel, cloaks and furs; Hotel Albert.

—Gladding, B. H. & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. O'Laughlin, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. Easterbrook, gloves and underwear; Hotel Albert.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. G. Fogg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, drygoods and notions, 83 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio.; W. J. Byrne, notions and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Levy Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. D. Levy, woolens, 21 White Street; Hoffmann House.

—Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks and suits, 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Karm, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens; Hotel Albert.

—Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wyler, woolens, 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, dress goods, silks, velvets, and domestics, 359 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, linens, laces, and gloves; 2 Walker Street.

—Joslin, J. J., & Son, Denver, Col.; H. S. Judkins, upholstery goods; Mr. Flanigan, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Martin, J. P., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks and furs, 468 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Taylor, George R., Wheeling, West Va., dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bettman, Bloom & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; J. Bloom, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—McKelvey, The G. M. Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, dress goods, silks, velvets, and domestics; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Hartwell, The Richard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, dress goods, silks, cloaks, laces, and ribbons; J. Bartlett, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; S. M. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Finlayson, kid gloves; J. D. Wilson, ladies' and infants' wear; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Warner, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Benn, Ladue & Clawson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Benn, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Mudge, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, laces; Sinclair House.

—Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. H. Flint, corsets, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods, 115 Worth Street.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss Kelly, china and glassware, 56 Worth Street.

—Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. Brown, linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Page, house furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street.

Kreinson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces and embroideries; Sturtevant House.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. C. Anthony, boys' clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. W. Smith, hosiery and gloves; 55 White Street.

The Press Club Dinner.

The Press Club dinner last night was successful in every respect. The speakers were Mayor Strong, Lieut. Peary, Gen. Felix Agnus, John Swinton, and others. President Howard presided.

YESTERDA

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Morgan Withdraws the Nicaragua Canal Bill, but Will Press It at the Extra Session.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED.

The Fortifications Appropriation Cut Down by the House Committee to Less than Half the Estimates —Bills Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of the Nicaragua Canal bill, withdrew it, but announced that he would present it again at the extra session and press it to a vote.

In withdrawing the measure Mr. Morgan said that the Government had connected itself with the canal project in a way that was irrevocable. The men who had entered upon the enterprise, and who had paid $150,000 in gold for the concession, had the most positive assurances that the Government of the United States would abide by and perform all its great duties to those who had put their money, time, and labor into the work. Having given a summary of the difficulties which the Maritime Company had encountered, Mr. Morgan stated:

"There has been intervention, not by the British Government in name, but by British subjects. They are, doubtless, emissaries; and they are operating all the time, and are to-day, to prevent us consummating this great duty to our own people. When we are in executive session I shall feel perfectly at liberty to give my authority for this statement, but I cannot do so now. There is not a Senator in this body who shall not have full access to the means of information which I possess, when I state, in my place, that I am thoroughly satisfied that up to this hour British intervention is constantly operating to prevent us from availing ourselves of the benefits which we have acquired under these concessions. Unless all manhood shall be leeched out of us by treaties and contracts to keep the peace, we will be appealed to within the next two years to use our utmost power to regain the position in those Central American States which we now idly throw away.

A Warning to Sherman.

"The existing situation will never be improved by any treaty which even the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) will be able to negotiate with these people. As I said to him the other day, if he were rolled into a Metternich and a Talleyrand, he would find himself overmatched by these little thimble-rigging republics down there, who will conspire all the time, in connection with British people and British advisers in the United States, to beat him in any effort to make a new treaty for this canal.

"I desire to give notice that in the earliest possible day in the extraordinary session which it to be called I intend to introduce this bill again, and to do what in me lies to have it enacted into law. And if the honor and glory of closing the century with this magnificent work shall fall into the hands of a Republican President, I, for one, shall thank God that we have got a Republican President who can go step by step with his fellow-citizens in defense of the power and glory of this great Republic. I now withdraw the bill."

South Carolina Liquor Law.

The bill of Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) "amplifying and clarifying" the existing law as to the right of State authorities to seize intoxicating liquors brought into the State, was strenuously opposed by Senators Sewall, (Rep., N. J.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) on the ground that it was an interference with inter-State commerce, a violation of the right of personal freedom, and an attempt to give the monopoly of the liquor traffic in South Carolina to the home distillers. The bill went over without action.

Among the memorials presented in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty were the joint resolutions of the "General Court" of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The House bill extending the time for complying with the requirements of the act forfeiting railroad lands was reported and passed, Mr. McBride (Rep., Oregon,) stating that the bill applied to lands on the Northern Pacific grant.

The Senate bill appropriating $81,250 in satisfaction of a decree of the Court of Claims on the claim of John Paul Jones was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Agricultural Bill Passed.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. It appropriates $3,212,902, being an increase of $57,200 over the bill as passed by the House. The principal item in the increase is $30,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds.

Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) in criticising a proposed increase in the item for the publication of farmers' bulletins, said that if there was any abuse in any department of the Government more flagrant than any other, it was that accompanying the publications of the Agricultural Department. The money of the people had been diverted from its legitimate purpose.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $5,000 for the cost of continuing inquiries into the production of domestic sugar from beets and sorghum.

Senator Frye's proposition to expend $100,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

As Reported It Carries an Appropriation of Nine Millions, Only About Half the Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the House to-day Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.,) presented the Fortifications Appropriation bill, and Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) the Post office Appropriation bill.

The Fortifications bill carries a total of $9,178,325, being $9,211,931 below the estimates. No new works are authorized, the policy adopted in the Fiftieth Congress of continuing present projects being adhered to.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate bill authorizing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a District Attorney in case of a vacancy in that office, to serve until his successor was nominated and confirmed in the usual way. Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) objected.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Tenn.,) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill directing an investigation of the claim by Brownlow & Co., (including the famous Parson Brownlow,) owners of The Knoxville Whig, for sundry advertisements published in the years 1864-7, but Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) objected.

The Post Office Appropriation bill has been completed by the Com. ttee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It carries an appropriation of $93,611,714, being $1,903,697 below the estimates, and $3,040,140 greater than the amount for the present fiscal year. There is an increase in the allowance for free delivery service, and also for letter-carriers in new free delivery offices.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President has approved the acts allowing appointments of surgeons at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be made from other than the list of surgeons who served in the late war.

To authorize the settlement of the account of John Y. Williams, late Superintendent of the Fort Hall Indian School.

Removing the charge of desertion in the case of Christopher Ellis, United States Navy.

Granting pensions to Annie E. Nolan, (widow of Major Nicholas Nolan, Third United States Cavalry, increase to $40 per month;) Silas M. Stevens, United States Navy, (increase to $50 per month;) Harriet F. Herrick of Beverly, Mass., and Ambrose D. Manion, Fiftieth Kentucky Infantry, (increase to $50 per month.)

Carlisle and the Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Failing to obtain the consent of Secretary Carlisle to appear before them in the Capitol, the members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day visited him and formally requested his presence in explanation of his views on currency and banking reform. Mr. Carlisle has been reluctant to participate in the committee proceedings on the theory that he might be laying himself open to the charge of undue anxiety to impress his views on the incoming Administration.

CANADA MAY RETALIATE.

What May Happen if the Corliss Immigration Bill Becomes Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—It was reported among shipping men in Windsor this morning that, in case the Corliss Immigration bill becomes a law, the Canadian Government will compel every American ship passing through any Canadian canal to land its crew at the entrance of the canal, hire a Canadian crew to take the vessel through, and oblige the American crew to travel overland to the other end of the canal.

"The Americans have not a single canal that Canadians are obliged to use," said M. K. Cowan, member of Parliament, today, "while hundreds of American vessels must pass through the Welland Canal, which belongs to Canada, and there is no doubt that if the American Government obliges Canadian laborers working in Detroit to move over there under the Corliss bill, such a step will be taken in retaliation. If nobody else does so, I will myself introduce a bill compelling the employment of Canadian labor at every point on Canadian territory."

VERY SMALL DAMAGES GIVEN.

Six Cents in One Case and One Cent in Another Awarded.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—The trial of the suit for $10,000 damages brought by Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahey against the Consolidated Traction Company took place in the Circuit Court to-day before Judge Child and a jury. The doctor based his claim for damages on the fact that he was ordered off a Newark and New York trolley car nearly three years ago because he refused to pay the 10 cents fare demanded by the conductor. At that time only through passengers were carried on that line. The doctor boarded one of the cars to make a call in the lower part of the city, and tendered the conductor a nickel, which he refused, as the fare was 10 cents.

The jury returned a verdict for 6 cents.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—A verdict of 1 cent for the plaintiff was rendered last night in the suit for $1,000 damages brought by Percival P. Baxter, a Bowdoin College junior, against City Marshal Kittridge of Bath, for alleged false arrest on the night of William J. Bryan's visit to that city last fall.

VOTING ON LICENSE MATTERS.

New York Town Meetings Act on Four Propositions—Saloons Beat Drug Stores, Hotels, and Stores in One Instance.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The first town meetings in St. Lawrence County, under the provisions of the new excise law, were held yesterday. In the Town of Canton the saloon element was beaten by a majority of 7, while the propositions for store, hotel, and drug store licenses were carried. The Town of Hermon rejected all four propositions. Gouverneur defeated the propositions for saloon and store licenses and voted for hotels and drug stores.

In the Town of Russell surprise was caused by the defeat of the last three propositions, and a decision to have only saloons. Potsdam was carried for all four propositions by 150 majority. Oswegatchie also voted for unrestricted license. Morristown voted to have no saloon and store licenses. Several other towns rejected the proposition for saloons.

Delaware County.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The liquor question was the main issue at the town meetings in Delaware County yesterday, there being a strife in nearly every town. In the Town of Stamford the vote was "dry" on each question submitted, the majorities being against hotel license, 17; saloon, 66; druggists 92; store, 189. Roxbury went "wet" so far as hotels are concerned by a majority of 59, but voted against saloon licenses. Middletown gave a majority of 145 for hotel license and a small majority for druggists' licenses, but gave a majority against store and saloon licenses. Delhi gave 150 majority for license, and Bloomville also voted for license, the majority being small.

Montgomery County.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Republicans carried nearly all the ten towns of Montgomery County at the town elections yesterday. Considerable interest was taken in the excise propositions. Every town in the county voted in favor of license, particularly to the hotels.

Schuyler County.

WATKINS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Annual town meetings were held in Schuyler County yesterday, the principal fight being over the excise question. In Watkins all the excise propositions were carried, as follows: Saloon, 118; store, 169; druggists, 293; hotel, 185. For town officers the Republicans and Democrats elected about the same number of candidates. In Reading, which has been no license for two years, the saloon proposition was carried by 2 majority, hotel by 12.

Seneca County.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Election here yesterday resulted in almost complete defeat for the Democratic ticket. On the local option propositions the vote in favor of license exceeds that against by 300 to 500.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Two Western Institutions to Close Their Doors Voluntarily.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—Otto Rood was to-day appointed receiver of the Bankers' Exchange Bank. This institution closed its doors last December, and reopened Jan. 7 by order of the State Bank Examiner. At the time of reopening the deposits were $53,000. Since then, however, the deposits have been reduced 75 per cent. by withdrawals. The action today was a voluntary liquidation, and the bank claims to have four times the amount of deposits in bills receivable. The receiver expects to pay depositors in full within thirty days.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of this city practically went into liquidation yesterday. Its officers have arranged with the Second National Bank to pay off its depositors. The depositors will be paid in full, and there will be a dividend for the stockholders. When the last statement was issued the deposits were between $60,000 and $70,000. The bank was operated under a State charter granted in 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000.

ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED

McKinley and Hobart Formally Declared to Have Been Chosen as President and Vice President.

NO EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

Only a Small Portion of the General Public Admitted to the Galleries—The Joint Convention Lasts Less than One Hour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—No incidents of an unusual character attended the counting of the electoral votes to-day by the two houses of Congress in joint session.

The Capitol was crowded, but excellent arrangements prevented confusion or the intrusion of uninvited visitors. The spectators of the count were largely the members of Congressmen's families and their intimate friends, the galleries, by resolution, having been reserved for their use. One section of about 200 seats was thrown open to the public, and was quickly filled.

When the counting of the vote began there were in the Executive gallery Mrs. Stevenson, the wife of the Vice President, and four friends; Mrs. Francis, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Brewer, the wife of Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court. In the diplomatic gallery were M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; Mr. Chung, the interpretor of the Chinese Legation, and four or five Under Secretaries from South American legations.

The members of the Senate, headed by Sergeant at Arms Bright and Assistant Layton, appeared at the main door on the north side of the House Chamber a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and were announced by Doorkeeper Glenn. Following the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate Cox came two of the doorkeepers, carrying the mahogany boxes containing the sealed electoral returns from the several States. The Nestors of the Senate, Messrs. Morrill of Vermont and Sherman of Ohio, headed the procession, and took the seats immediately in front of the Speaker and to his right. The other Senators, the Representatives rising to their feet, found their places in the first four rows on the east side of the hall.

Joint Convention in Session.

At one minute before 1 o'clock Vice President Stevenson called the joint convention to order, Speaker Reed sitting at his left and Senators Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) and Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) and Representatives Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the tellers of their respective houses, in front at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Stevenson said:

"The Senate and House of Representatives have met together in joint session, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, on this day appointed for the opening of the certificates and counting of the votes for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. The certificate of the State of Alabama will be read by the tellers."

Senator Blackburn thereupon read the certificate of the vote of the Alabama Electors in full, and the result was announced by him—11 votes for William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for President and 11 votes for Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President.

Senator Sherman—I move, Mr. President, that the reading of the formal certificates be omitted in the case of the remaining States.

The Vice President—Unless objection is made the certificates of the remaining States will not be read, but the result will be announced by the tellers after they have satisfied themselves of the correctness of the returns.

The tellers then in rotation announced the votes of the several States. The envelope in each case was handed to the tellers, opened, and the certificate examined. This required a minute or more, the intervals being passed by the members and visitors in conversation.

There were no surprises in the announcements, the Electors having voted as it was expected they would when chosen last November.

Mr. Grosvenor's statement that California had cast an Electoral vote for "Arthur J. Sewall of Maine for Vice President of the United States" evoked several questions as to the accuracy of the "J," but no formal action was taken.

A laugh was raised at the expense of Senator Lodge, who announced the vote of the State of Missouri as that of "the State of William McKinley," which it was not at all, its vote having gone to Bryan.

It fell to Mr. Grosvenor's lot to announce the vote of Ohio, which he did with a sense of satisfaction manifest to all.

The Final Result.

The call of the States having been completed, the Vice President said the tellers would announce the result of the vote. This was done by Senator Lodge, and delivered to the Vice President. The vote by States was:

	For President. McKinley.	Bryan.	For Vice President. Hobart.	Sewall.	Watson.
Alabama	..	11	..	11	..
Arkansas	..	8	..	5	3
California	8	1	8	1	..
Colorado	..	4	..	4	..
Connecticut	6	..	6	..	..
Delaware	3	..	3	..	..
Florida	..	4	..	4	..
Georgia	..	13	..	13	..
Idaho	..	3	..	3	..
Illinois	24	..	24	..	..
Indiana	15	..	15	..	..
Iowa	13	..	13	..	..
Kansas	..	10	..	10	..
Kentucky	12	1	12	1	..
Louisiana	..	8	..	4	4
Maine	6	..	6	..	..
Maryland	8	..	8	..	..
Massachusetts	15	..	15	..	..
Michigan	14	..	14	..	..
Minnesota	9	..	9	..	..
Mississippi	..	9	..	9	..
Missouri	..	17	..	13	4
Montana	..	3	..	2	1
Nebraska	..	8	..	4	4
Nevada	..	3	..	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..	4	..	..
New Jersey	10	..	10	..	..
New York	36	..	36	..	..
North Carolina	..	11	..	6	5
North Dakota	3	..	3	..	..
Ohio	23	..	23	..	..
Oregon	4	..	4	..	..
Pennsylvania	32	..	32	..	..
Rhode Island	4	..	4	..	..
South Carolina	..	9	..	9	..
South Dakota	4	..	2	2	..
Tennessee	..	12	..	12	..
Texas	..	15	..	15	..
Utah	..	3	..	2	1
Vermont	4	..	4	..	..
Virginia	..	12	..	12	..
Washington	..	4	..	2	2
West Virginia	6	..	6	..	..
Wisconsin	12	..	12	..	..
Wyoming	..	3	..	2	1
Total	271	176	271	149	27

The Result Announced.

The Vice President said:

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered by the tellers to the President of the Senate, is as follows: The whole number of the Electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224. William McKinley of the State of Ohio has received, for President of the United States, 271 votes. William Jennings Bryan of the State of Nebraska has received 176 votes. The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States is as follows: The whole number of Electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224. Garret A. Hobart of the State of New Jersey has received 271 votes. Arthur Sewall of the State of Maine has received 149 votes. Thomas E. Watson of the State of Georgia has received 27 votes.

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate is, by law, a sufficient declaration that William McKinley of the State of Ohio is elected President of the United States, and that Garret A. Hobart of the State of New Jersey is elected Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and will be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The count of the Electoral vote having been announced and the result declared, the joint convention is dissolved and the Senate will now return to its chamber."

The statement of the Vice President was followed by applause on the floor and in the galleries. As the Senators filed out of the hall, the Representatives again rose and remained standing until they had all left the apartment. While they were going out, the galleries emptied themselves, the whole function having occupied just fifty-six minutes.

FARM ANIMALS OF THE LAND.

Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following bulletin, prepared by the Division of Statistics, was issued by the Department of Agriculture this afternoon:

The returns for January, upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals, show as the total number of horses, 14,435,000; mules, 2,216,000; milch cows, 15,942,000; oxen and other cattle, 30,508,000; sheep, 36,810,000, and swine, 40,000,000. The average farm prices per head are estimated for horses, $31.45; mules, $41.70; milch cows, $23.16; oxen and other cattle, $16.54; sheep, $1.83; swine, $4.12. The aggregate values are: For horses, $451,800,000; mules, $92,400,000; milch cows $369,300,000; oxen and other cattle, $504,500,000; sheep, $67,590,000; swine, $167,400,000. Grand total, $1,652,900,000.

In number there appears to be a decrease of 5 per cent. in horses, 2.3 per cent. in mules, 1 per cent. in milch cows, 4.9 per cent. in oxen and other cattle, 3.9 per cent. in sheep, and 5.2 per cent. in swine during the year. Horses and mules are increasing in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but decreasing generally elsewhere. Milch cows are increasing in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, while nearly stationary elsewhere. Several Rocky Mountain States show an increase in other cattle, and also in sheep. The same region, as well as the South Atlantic, reports an increase in swine.

The great Central States show a decrease in all stock, so that the movement in number reported a year ago still continues. The destruction of sheep by dogs was large in the South. The percentage in the whole country, excluding the Rocky Mountain ranges, was 1.1 per cent., or about 250,000 in all.

In average price there is a falling off of 5 to 8 per cent. shown by horses, mules, and swine, and a further increase of 3 to 7 per cent. by cattle and sheep. In total value horses, mules and swine have declined 10 per cent. each, and oxen and other cattle 1 per cent., while milch cows have increased 1 per cent. and sheep 3 per cent. since January, 1896. Decrease in grand total, 4 per cent., about 75,000,000.

INJURIES TO THE BROOKLYN.

The Hole Through the Port Side Is 160 Feet Long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—According to the official report of Naval Constructor Linnard of his examination of the cruiser Brooklyn after her bottom was exposed in the League Island dry dock, that vessel's injuries are more serious than at first reported, and it will probably take three weeks to remedy the damage, at an expense which may reach as high as $50,000.

Divested of technical details, the report shows that the horizontal keel plates are badly bent up on both sides of the vertical keel from frame No. 30 to 61, and on port side to No. 70. The keel is probably not materially injured. Strake A, starboard from No. 30 to 60, is bent in from one to four inches. Strake A, port side, is completely broken through every frame from No. 30 to No. 70, the frame being bent in from six to twelve inches. Strake B, on port side, is slightly bent for a short distance. Strake A is the course of plates alongside the keel plates, and B is the next course, above.

As the frames are four feet apart, it appears that the hole broken through on the port side is 160 feet long, extending from beyond the forward boiler compartment under the bow magazine to the floor of the engine rooms. No action has yet been taken by the department toward fixing the responsibility for the accident by a court of inquiry.

WANT WHITE HOUSE RELICS.

The President's Mail Crowded with Begging Letters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The story that the President and Mrs. Cleveland are engaged in making a general distribution of their four years' accumulation of articles, valuable and otherwise, has gone broadcast through the land, and the White House clerical force is in despair over the increase in the mail.

Somebody started the story that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland would give away about 3,000 presents that could not be taken to their new home at Princeton. The applications for guns used by the President during his ducking trips are numerous. Others are for baby carriages, suits of the President's clothes, gowns worn by Mrs. Cleveland, cribs used by the Cleveland children, walking sticks, old hats, underwear, and numerous other things. Some of the people have written naming no particular article they desire, but requesting that "some little present" be sent them.

Their idea seems to be that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland intend to dispose of all their personal belongings down to the very clothes they wear. As a matter of fact, the idea is entirely erroneous. The President and Mrs. Cleveland are probably making a few parting gifts to close friends, but the distribution does not extend outside of that small circle.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following-named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: J. H. Wheeler, Bellwood; A. M. Snyder, Boyleston Center; W. A. Tomkins, Clover Branch Junction; R. R. Ford, East German; Mrs. Elizabeth Hines, Locust Grove; C. L. Carroll, Pinckney; E. D. Palmer, Reynolds.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Showalter's Ruling in a Telephone Suit for Infringement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court handed down an important decision to-day in favor of the defendants in the suit of the Western Electric Company, representing the Bell Telephone Company, against the Western Telephone Construction Company for an alleged infringement on the Watson telephone switch.

Judge Showalter held that the Watson switch was anticipated by the previous condition of the telephone art in the prior Watson and Roosevelt patents.

New Evidence for Bram.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Justices Colt and Webb of the United States Circuit Court today heard the motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The motion was based on experiments made in New York on board the barkentine by three men in the presence of counsel for the Government and defense, which, it is claimed, show that the witness Brown could not have seen the murder committed, as he testified he did on the trial of the case.

The court probably will render a decision to-morrow.

Methodist Book Committee.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in the Book Concern Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, this city. The Eastern and Western sections of the committee held separate meetings Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday morning they met in joint session and elected the Rev. Dr. W. F. Whitlock Chairman and the Rev. Dr. S. O. Benton Secretary. The reports of the publishing agents were read and referred. The sales by the two publishing houses, New York and Cincinatti, for the year were $1,844,018.30, and the combined profits $223,740. The two houses disbursed during the year in dividends to the annual conferences $125,000, and for other general church purposes $32,880.95. The afternoon session was devoted to reports from editors of the various periodicals published by the church throughout the country.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Governor Sends to the Senate the Nomination of Robert B. Miller as Port Warden in This City.

HOT WORDS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Report Exonerating the Public Printer Provokes an Angry Discussion—A Proposition to License All Barbers.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Governor to-day sent to the Senate a number of recess appointments for confirmation. Among them were those of Robert B. Miller as Port Warden of the Port of New York; Harvey W. Putnam of Buffalo as Commissioner of Charities, and Peter M. Wise of Ogdensburg as Commissioner in Lunacy. All were referred to committees.

Senator Martin's bill providing that public pensions in New York City be paid monthly was passed.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced the appointment of Senator McCarren (Dem., Kings,) as a member of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Gallagher.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Wilcox—Requiring all railroads to carry free of charge the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, heads of State departments and their deputies, members of the Legislature, and the Clerk of the Senate and Assembly, upon the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Senator Ford—Exempting from the corporation tax land and building corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate within this State.

Senator Coggeshall—Prohibiting the placing of advertisements in street surface or elevated cars in New York and Brooklyn.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the New York City authorities to refund the amount of license fee due to any holder of a license on June last, when the new liquor tax law went into effect.

ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON PRINTING REPORT.

Mr. Robbins and Mr. Glen Indulge in Personalities and Are Rebuked by the Speaker.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The report of the Printing Committee, exonerating the Public Printer from charges of delinquency, provoked an angry discussion in the Assembly to-day between Mr. Robbins, who made the charges, and Mr. Glen, Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Robbins said it had been a matter of common notoriety that bills, journals, and other printing had been outrageously delayed by the legislative printer, causing delay to the Legislature. Mr. Robbins said the printing was eight months behind.

Mr. Glen charged that Mr. Robbins's charges were "mere buncombe and the action of a political fanatic," who sought cheap notoriety, and a man who, having no political party, and not being well seasoned, would lose his rudder before the end of the session and find himself shipwrecked.

The Speaker several times rebuked both Mr. Glen and Mr. Robbins for using unparliamentary language. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Assembly non-concurred in the amendments to the Cuban resolution, recommending the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and a further conference was ordered.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the amount paid to retired members of the Fire Department of New York City as pensions shall be the same for those already retired as those who may be retired in the future.

Mr. Brennan—Abrogating the privilege granted to any railroad company which has not started to lay tracks on any street preempted within one year after receiving franchise.

Mr. Forester—Providing that ferry companies shall charge but one fare for the carrying of one bicycle by a single person.

Mr. Hart—For park in New York City at Twentieth Street and the Hudson River.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the Board of Building Examiners in New York shall contain a member of the Builders' League of that city, who shall be an architect or builder.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York and Brooklyn to appoint pilots, engineers, and assistant engineers now on pay roll to the uniformed department.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the sale of unclean or unhealthful ice within the Cities of New York and Brooklyn for family or domestic use.

Mr. Abell—Providing that none but citizens and residents shall be employed in the repairing, reflagging, or repaving the streets and avenues in all cities, and that the same shall be done by day's work only.

Mr. Abell—Prohibiting the assignment and sub-letting of public contracts.

Mr. Forrester—Fixing the rate of ferriage for foot passengers on the routes of the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company, between New York and Brooklyn, at not more than 2 cents in commission hours, and providing that the companies' boats shall be lighted by gas or electricity.

Mr. Hughes—Providing that railroads shall cause their tracks and roadbed to be sprinkled from April 1 to Nov. 1.

Mr. Murphy—Appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments for the American Guard, to be established in connection with the public school system.

Mr. Hughes—Providing for equipment of all street cable or motor cars with automatic drop front fenders to be operated by a lever in the hands of the gripman. Cars are to be provided with such fenders within two years under penalty of $50 a day for each case of neglect.

Mr. Abell—Prohibiting street surface railroads in cities of more than 800,000 and less than 1,500,000, from extending their tracks over any bridge built wholly or in part by such city without first obtaining the consent of the local authorities, unless it shall be determined that such extension is a necessary connection, and that adequate compensation will be paid by such railroad corporation. The East River bridges now in existence or to be built are exempted.

SENATOR CANTOR ON CIVIL SERVICE.

He Will Not Vote to Change the Present Laws on the Subject.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Cantor today, in speaking about proposed changes in the late civil service laws, said:

"As a member of the sub-committee of the Judiciary, appointed to suggest civil service legislation in conformity with the Governor's message, it is but fair to say that I am not in sympathy with the proposition that he and his party associates suggest. So far as I am concerned, I will vigorously oppose any effort being made to take 'the starch out of the civil service,' and to nullify the Constitutional provision on the subject. Gov. Morton, in compliance with the Constitution, and upon consultation with the Civil Service Board of the State, promulgated certain rules, and no change of any kind should be made until at least these rules have been in active operation for some time, and then only on Constitutional lines. I was made a member of the committee because it was necessary to have a Democratic Senator placed upon it.

"So long as the Constitution remains as it is, I shall not permit my vote to be recorded in opposition to it, nor shall I aid in any effort that may be made to make the civil service of the State more elastic in order to suit either the appointing power or the horde of office seekers who are demanding that the civil service laws be set at defiance in order to find places for them.

"I make this statement in order that my position on this subject shall not be misunderstood. I shall stand for the civil service law as it is, and until the people of the State, by amending the Constitution, shall decree otherwise."

HEARINGS ON BILLS.

Mrs. Clara Foltz Urges the Appointment of a Public Defender.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day heard Frank Platt of New York in support of the bill for the incorporation of the New York Law School, with power to confer degrees. Mr. Platt complained that the Regents of the university enforced harsh rules against this school and discriminated against this school in favor of some of its rivals. Prof. Burget of Columbia College opposed the bill as against the settled policy of the State in regard to the incorporation of schools of this character. He said that President Low of Columbia would like to be heard upon the bill, and the committee decided to give another hearing upon it.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, a member of the bar of New York City, spoke in support of the bill to create the office of Public Defender in each county of the State.

The Assembly Railroad Committee gave a hearing on Mr. Bondy's bill to provide vestibules on motor cars for the protection of motormen. Officials from railways of various cities of the State appeared in opposition to the bill, which was vigorously defended by its introducer. Senator O'Connor and Assemblymen Nixon and Van Keuren also spoke against the measure.

A hearing was given by the Cities Committee of the Assembly on the bill introduced by Mr. Sanger on behalf of the commission appointed to formulate a uniform charter for cities of the third class. There was a universal opposition to the measure, and Mr. Sanger himself remarked at the close of the hearing that he clearly saw it was an impossibility to combine so many diverging interests under one head.

Franklin M. Danher of Albany, representing the Board of State Law Examiners, appeared in opposition to the numerous bills introduced to permit different persons to take the examination for admission to the bar without first passing the Regents' examinations.

The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs this afternoon gave a hearing on the bill for the reorganization of the Richmond County police force. John J. Kenny and Sydney F. Rawson, representing the Police Commissioners, opposed the bill upon the ground that it was simply a partisan measure, which sought to legislate out of office a Democratic Police Commission. Senator Higbie and Assemblyman Garby defended the measure.

The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment gave a hearing this forenoon on Senator Ellsworth's bill exempting all bonds of the State hereafter issued for public purposes from taxation. Senator Grady argued that the bill was a species of vicious legislation, and should not be reported favorably. Controller Roberts appeared for the measure, urging that it would be a benefit to the State. The committee will report the bill favorably, with the understanding, however, that the House shall in no way be influenced by its action.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Nominations Not Reported—Prospects of the Brackett Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Governor's nominations for Railroad Commissioners—Messrs. Cole, Baker, and Dunn—still are held up in the Senate Committee on Railroads. The committee did not report the nominations to-day, as had been expected.

There is a great deal of speculation as to what will become of the Brackett bill to increase the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to five, and to reduce the salaries from $8,000 to $5,000 per year. Though some of those who are trying to determine what will become of the measure are saying that the bill will not pass, still there are those who are not so sure of the bill's failure. Senator Brackett declares that the bill is in line with good legislation, and that it will be pressed by him. He believes that it will become a law.

It is proposed by several Senators that all telephone, telegraph, and electric light companies be placed under the supervision of the Railroad Commission as the railroad corporations are now. This would demand the enlarging of the commission to five members. It is argued by those who are suggesting this legislation that a great many of the subjects pertaining to these corporations which take up the time of the Legislature each year can be heard and acted upon by the commission fully as satisfactorily as by the Legislature.

TO LICENSE BARBERS.

A Commission Wanted to Examine Candidates.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Assemblyman Bondy to-day introduced a bill providing for a commission of five barbers, three boss barbers and two journeymen, to examine all future applicants for a barber's license, the Commissioners to receive $5 per day each for each day's service, and mileage at the rate of 5 cents a mile.

The bill does not affect those now employed in barber shops. Candidates who wish to become barbers hereafter must pay a license fee of $5 on receiving a certificate from the commission created by the bill.

PAYN TAKES CHARGE TO-DAY.

Assumes the Duties of the Office of State Superintendent of Insurance.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Louis F. Payn, the new Superintendent of Insurance, will assume the duties of his office to-morrow.

The first matter to engage his attention will be the transfer to him of the securities on deposit in the department for the benefit of policy holders. They amount to $16,000,000, and it will take five hours to effect the transfer.

Mr. Payn to-day filed his bond for $25,000 with the State Controller, and will take the oath of office before the Secretary of State to-morrow.

The sureties on Mr. Payn's bond are P. H. Flynn and J. J. Allen of Brooklyn, each in the amount of $25,000.

Mr. Payn says he will not make many changes in the department for the present. He has appointed the present First Deputy Superintendent, Isaac W. Vanderpoel, Chief Examiner, with a salary of $3,000, the same as he receives as First Deputy.

It is understood that later Mr. Vanderpoel will be superseded by Robert H. Hunter of Poughkeepsie.

WOOL EXCHANGE INCORPORATED

Directors of the New Body and the Stock They Control.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The "Wool Exchange" of New York City was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, with a capital of $1,000,000 in $100 shares.

The objects are to create in New York City a centre for dealing in wool, and to maintain and regulate a suitable room or rooms for a Wool Exchange to regulate the business, and to fix standards of classification, &c.

The Directors are: James MacNaughton of the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City; Charles Fletcher of Providence, R. I., and Allan MacNaughton of New York City, each of whom subscribes for 1,700 shares of the stock.

State Homeopathic Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The State Homeopathic Medical Society to-day elected the following officers: President—Dr. Eugene H. Porter of New York; First Vice President—Dr. J. W. Leseur of Batavia; Second Vice President—Dr. J. W. Dowling of New York; Third Vice President—Dr. E. G. Cox of Albany; Secretary—Dr. J. L. Moffatt of Brooklyn; Treasurer—Dr. Charles F. Deady of New York; Necrologist—Dr. W. S. Garnsey of Gloversville. The following also were nominated for appointment to the Board of State Medical Examiners: Drs. A. S. Couch, Fredonia; J. W. Candee, Syracuse; J. M. Lee, Rochester; H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn; E. P. Lewis, Buffalo; H. M. Dearborn, New York, and S. F. Wilcox, New York.

Can I get you by Tel

CHARTER OF GREATER CITY

Commission Will Probably Take Its Final Vote at To-morrow's Meeting.

DIFFERENCES COMPROMISED.

Question as to Land Under Water Within the Territory Has Been Settled with State Land Commissioners.

The Greater New York Commission will probably take its final vote on the charter at its meeting in the Mayor's office to-morrow and may not meet again until after the draft is presented to the Legislature.

The last touches will be put on the charter to-morrow and the commission will clear up all of its business as far as it is possible. The first five chapters were in the hands of the electrotypers yesterday. The Revision Committee was at work making corrections. The report of the commission to the Legislature will also be approved to-morrow.

The difference of opinion between the State Board of Land Commissioners and the Greater New York Commission as to the control of the land under water within the territory of the Greater City, has been settled. As already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES the Land Commission objected to the provision in the charter which apparently ceded all of the land under water to the city and authorized State Engineer Adams and Attorney General Hancock to oppose it.

Mr. Adams was present at Monday's meeting of the commission, and presented the views of the Land Board. The result was a compromise. In ex-Judge Dillon's original draft of this section of the charter all land under water was apparently ceded to the city, but there was a qualification in reference to the granting of riparian rights by the State Board that seemed to make the charge less sweeping. The present City of New York has control of its land under water, but this is not true of the rest of the territory. It was the proposition to put all such control in the Dock Board of the Greater City that aroused the State Board.

Under the compromise reached Monday all land under water at the termination of streets, either laid out or proposed to be laid out, is to be ceded to the city, and when the city shall need any more land under water for public uses the State Board shall grant it, subject, of course, to the rights of riparian owners. In other respects the land under water will remain subject to the control of the State Board. When applications are made to it by private owners for land under water the State Board must first consult the Dock Board and learn whether the land asked for is likely to be needed for public uses.

MORE CHARTER COMMENTS.

BROOKLYNITES OBJECT TO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY PROVISIONS.

Sentiment Against the Plan Gains in Strength as the Full Meaning of the Measure Is Understood, Though a Few Favor It.

Sentiment adverse to the Municipal Assembly chapter of the Greater New York charter seems to gain in strength as the full meaning and probable effect of the provisions of that chapter become more clearly understood. Men prominent in the community, especially those of large commercial and financial interests, are giving this matter very close attention, and they appear keenly alive to the danger of endowing a local political body with power over the expenditures and debt-incurring measures of the consolidated city.

The idea of having the Greater New York governed by one Executive with a Cabinet Council has received much favorable comment. The expressions of opinion published herewith indicate in a measure how that method of government would be popularly regarded. It is made clearly apparent that there is a strong and widespread disposition to limit as much as possible any powers that may be bestowed upon a Municipal Assembly.

A prominent resident of Brooklyn raises the point that in framing the Municipal Assembly chapter the Charter Commissioners have fixed it so that one or the other of the political parties must of necessity have an advantage in dictating terms for deals. Such a scheme this gentleman argues offers incentives for the making of dead-locks for the opening of which money must serve as the only key. Citizens as a rule appear to have little faith in the class of men who are likely to compose the prospective assemblies.

Following are some additional statements by residents of New York and of Brooklyn.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND.

In His Opinion There is no Need of a Municipal Assembly Such as Is Proposed.

"That whole section of the charter," said President John P. Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank, "appears to be designed to give control of the City Government to a political party, and is therefore bad. We know how our municipal affairs were conducted prior to 1894, when the Committee of Seventy effected some slight—very slight, I am sorry to say—improvement; how the party in power divided in considerate fashion to escape unwelcome antagonism with the defeated party. The charter should be so framed as to be acceptable to the whole people, but I do not believe in any referendum on the details. The clause which ordains that if certain things are deemed necessary the people shall decide if their representatives may represent them, is wrong.

"I believe the municipality should be governed by one Executive, with a Cabinet Council of the heads of the different departments. Then, if further consultation is requisite, the Executive could summon as an Advisory Committee the chief borough officers. I do not think we need a municipal assembly of the form provided for in the charter, but if any provision of the Constitution demands such a body, or bodies, let members be elected for a longer term than two years, and do not let all enter and leave office at the same time. If the office is to have any significance beyond a political one there will be work for the office holder to do that needs a knowledge of municipal affairs. How would the affairs of a bank prosper if the President retired every two years? But, as I said before, we do not need such a body. Let us by all means abolish the Aldermen and be thankful. Don't let us get rid of one nuisance and establish a greater to take its place.

"If the Assembly is to be elected as proposed, the members will necessarily belong to the two parties. Equally certain it follows that agreements and deals, not always to the benefit of the community, will result. Under the circumstances, it is fair to presume that when the Board of Estimate suggests something the leaders of the parties will put their heads together and be guided to a decision by the reply to the query, 'What are we going to make out of it?'

"The proposed system is wrong on its face, and the more it is examined the worse it appears. There should be a lower branch of the Assembly. If there must be one branch it should be made up of competent men, attracted by pay adequate to the services to be rendered, and elected for terms sufficiently long to permit of their obtaining some insight into the affairs upon which they are to legislate. The terms should be of different duration, to insure no stoppage in the work."

MAYOR F. W. WURSTER.

Brooklyn's Executive Believes that the Spread of Civil Service Will Ward Off Deplorable Results.

"With the guarantee that the Mayor be an upright man," said Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn, "my notion of an ideal municipal government would be a Mayor with almost absolute power, assisted by a Cabinet Council made up of the heads of the different departments, no Municipal Assemblies and no Board of Aldermen to block progress. But as we cannot have a guarantee as to the character of the Mayor, I believe the more safeguards established by law the better.

"I do not agree with THE TIMES that the lower house, as suggested by the proposed charter, will attract only the lower class of politicians, and I believe the spread of civil service will stay any such deplorable result. People vote politicians to office because the politicians will make deals for patronage and reward those who work for them. Business men accept office, often at a pecuniary loss, to work for the municipal interest and refuse to be bothered about petty patronage. Consequently they are not re-elected.

"When civil service controls all places there will be nothing for the politicians, and the people will realize the advantage of electing responsible men to office. Civil service has come to stay, and even now there is very little for the politicians to fight for.

"Naturally, there will be some dealings and tradings, but those are evils that will cure themselves when there are no prizes to be given away. I favor the double house because there cannot be too many safeguards over the people's interests. There is no doubt that the upper house will call good men to the front, and the lower house is necessary to give the people direct representation.

"The people demand some one to represent them who lives among them. Some one they can take all their grievances to, and they want a man to represent them directly and not to represent half a dozen other districts as well. Every ward should be represented."

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

No Doubt in His Mind that Two Houses Would Open Doors to Political Deals.

William C. Redfield, who was President of the League of Loyal Citizens and the leader of the Brooklyn forces opposed to consolidation, said:

"When I can see some force in what Gen. Tracy and Seth Low say in favor of giving large powers to the City Legislature, the fact yet remains that as yet there is no case in all the history of American cities where a municipal council has permanently shown itself trustworthy—the record almost invariably lies the other way. While, therefore, there may be some weight in the suggestion that large powers will bring a greater sense of responsibility and therefore raise the personnel of the Assembly, it seems to me a tremendous risk on the face of the record to endow the new body with any power at all.

"There is nothing to show that human nature has changed, that the Legislature will cease to interfere as now, or that politicians will not make the utmost of the great opportunities given by the double house and the high powers of the Assembly.

"It seems to me rather that the Municipal Legislature should have been of moderate size and in a single chamber, and that their duties should have been analogous to those of Trustees for the administration of a great business enterprise. I believe thoroughly in home rule, and if there was any reason to suppose the new body will be composed of better men than their predecessors, I would favor giving them large powers, but there is no sign yet of any justification for such a hope. There is no doubt that the proposed scheme of two houses will open wide the door for political deals, while it closes it on any expectation for continued good government."

LUDWIG NISSEN.

Double House Scheme a Mistake, He Says, and Offers Many Incentives.

"According to my judgment," said Civil Service Commissioner Ludwig Nissen of Brooklyn, "a double legislative body for municipal government is a mistake. There are many reasons for my opinion, but principally because the scheme offers too many incentives for deals and divides, and for making dead-locks for the opening of which money must serve as the only key.

"The Charter Commissioners are all men of varied experience, and I doubt not are competent to draft a charter as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can devise, but if they really had in mind the making of a charter simply and solely for the best interests of the consolidated city, they made a strange blunder when they decided on a double-house Legislature. They have made a charter that must give one or the other of the political parties the advantage of dictating terms for deals, and, if it so turns out, their work will naturally fall to pieces, and I think it ought to so fall.

"A single house would have been the ideal form of government, especially just now, when so many of the better class of our citizens are taking an interest in municipal affairs. Give that house adequate power and prestige, and the class of men who will accept nominations for it will be far higher than that which has prevailed in the Board of Aldermen of New York and Brooklyn in many years.

"I take it that a great many men of high standing would consider it an honor to have served in the first legislative body of the greater city, and the standard once established and good results shown, we might hope to be able to keep it up. If any abuse of power result, curtail the power, but do not begin with two houses of nonentities equally without power unless they make deals among themselves. Give the single body plenty of power, and induce men of some rank in the community to give their time and talents to the service. Have two bodies without any power but that which attaches to a little patronage, and you attract only figureheads to toady to political heelers and patronage hunters and bar up reputable citizens. The double-house scheme is a mistake."

NELSON J. GATES.

Fears the Assembly Would Not Attract the Right Sort of Men.

"There are many things in the charter," said Nelson J. Gates of Brooklyn, "besides the scheme of a double house of representatives that I object to. I object to the idea of bi-partisan boards to dead-lock all important measures. I object to the double house on principle, and so expressed myself, but I yielded my opinion to the Charter Commissioners, believing in their greater experience and knowledge of the necessities of the boroughs.

"I am afraid there is nothing about the new bodies to attract the class of men who ought to govern the city. There is no real power, no great honor, and, I presume, only a small salary and a little patronage, and the men who will take the places are the men who need the salaries and the patronage, and that class of men is not the class from whom continued good government can be expected.

"A single house with extensive powers would, I should think, have served the desired purpose better. As the scheme is now, a deal of some sort will have to be engineered every time confirmation is required for some more than ordinarily important project."

CHARLES J. PATTERSON.

A Single Body More Liable to Corruption, in His Opinion.

Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn said: "A single body is more liable to corruption and hasty action. It makes no difference what the salary of the office may be, the men will be the same. You cannot rid us of the ward politician and boodler; he will be with us always.

"One of the evils of large districts would be the temptation to gerrymander. I believe the proposed charter gives us the greatest amount of good compatible with Republican ascendency. Large districts are unsafe.

"A heavy Democratic district will outweigh several light Republican districts, if the first named happens to be in power and gets the opportunity to gerrymander the city. It will be the same with any party.

"The city can be districted in a way to mass votes for the perpetration of misrule and corruption where the districts are large. Assembly districts are large enough; they are compact, and the people get the full measure of their rights."

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM.

Thinks the Charter at Present Is as Nearly Perfect as Human Foresight Can Make It.

Abraham Abraham of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, said: "I have great faith in the men who drew the charter. They are men of great ability, especially those from Brooklyn, whom I know to be capable of judging what is best for the public good. Two bodies cannot be bought, where one can. I believe that the charter, as it now reads, is as nearly perfect as human foresight can make it.

"It must go before the Legislature, and it is possible that some changes will be made, but in case it is adopted just as it now reads, it will be perfectly satisfactory to me. It may be that some of the provisions could be amended and it is very difficult to say what the workings of the new charter will be until it is tried. My idea is that we try it, and if it doesn't suit—why, we are still here and can change it.

"I have spoken to a great many representative men, and they are all of my opinion. The men who drew the charter have the entire confidence of the public, and it is my opinion that after careful study they have recommended only what is best for the people at large. The people have expressed a wish for consolidation, and the best thing to be done is to adopt the charter and lose no more time.

"I wish to add that I believe if the terms of members of both branches of the Council expire at the same time it would not be a bad idea, because if they do not prove good men they will go out at once, and we can elect better ones."

SILAS B. DUTCHER.

He Favors a Double House Because, He Says, Undue Haste Is by This Means Prevented.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, said: "I have never been able to see any reason why the legislative body should be elected at large. I believe in district representation. Have the terms of the legislative and executive bodies begin and end together, so that you can fix the responsibility exactly, so that when people want they can make a complete change. When they go out at different times, you can't fix the responsibility anywhere.

"We will never have good government until the people are made to feel the responsibility that rests upon them, and by their own act secure good government. If the matter is not satisfactory they can make a complete change all at once. I believe in longer terms, say, four years for the Mayor and the Council. Give men time to show what they are made of.

"I have no fear of the people if you will fix the responsibility somewhere definitely. I favor a double house, because the one acts as a check upon the other. It will prevent undue haste, and assure ample consideration to questions that involve the good of the people. I do not believe large or small compensation makes any difference in getting good men, but I believe that a man who gives his time and honest efforts to the city ought to receive a fair compensation."

PROF. DAVID COCHRAN.

His Views Do Not Favor a Single Legislative Body.

Prof. David Cochran, President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, said:

"I have not given close attention to the provisions of the proposed charter excepting those relating to educational matters, but I do not believe that a single legislative body will secure the ends aimed at, nor that an increased expenditure will warrant the results achieved.

"Two branches might accomplish something. If both branches are elected in the same way, I do not think there will be any advantage. There might be an advantage in two houses if the members were elected on different bases. The house whose members are elected for the longest terms will probably save in expenditure. It is undoubtedly the better plan that the terms shall expire at different periods.

"I do not believe the political complexion of the Council will be affected either one way or the other. The matter will remain very much as it has been in that respect."

STEPHEN V. WHITE.

He Believes in Two Branches for the City's Legislature.

Stephen V. White of Brooklyn said: "I believe in two branches of the Council, but not in having all the members go out at the same time. The smaller body should hold over the longer time and go out of office one-third in one year, one-third one or two years later, and one-third in three to six years.

"In this manner there will always be a holdover of two-thirds, and we won't have all new hands at the bellows at the same time. I am very clear upon the point that there should be two branches. The National and State Assemblies are the best models for the legislative departments of a city. I believe in the most thorough home rule for the city.

"The State Legislature should not have the power of annulling, repealing, or supervising any action of the city. Everything must of course be subject to the Constitution of the State, but the city legislation ought to be thoroughly independent, though not counter, in any way, to the laws of the State.

"I am opposed to the back counties legislating for the city, with double the population of the entire State, and twenty times the wealth."

GREATER NEW YORK TAXES.

Some Brooklyn People Opposed to Certain Points in the Charter.

Prominent Brooklynites met yesterday afternoon in the Hamilton Club and discussed questions relating to the Greater New York charter. Methods of securing an equalization of taxes in Brooklyn and New York property more favorable than those provided by the charter formed the chief subject of discussion.

Among those present were Mayor Wurster, ex-Mayor Schieren, James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club; George W. Chauncey, ex-City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, George F. Peabody, St. Clair McKelway, ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, George G. Reynolds, ex-Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, Lowell M. Palmer, Jackson Wallace, Silas B. Dutcher, and W. A. White.

Messrs. McKeen, McDonald, and Reynolds were appointed a committee to suggest an amendment to the Charter Commission that will insure an equalization in assessment and taxation in the two cities. Mr. McDonald, in speaking of this, said: "The chief argument in favor of consolidation was the securing of lower property assessment in Brooklyn. In New York property is assessed at 50 or 60 per cent of its value, while in Brooklyn the percentage is from 70 to 80. Under consolidation the assessment should be the same."

Ships Between New York and Belize.

Information has been received from United States Consul Morlan of Belize, British Honduras, that the Government there has made a contract with the Atlas Line to run fortnightly steamships between New York and Belize, calling at Jamaica each way. The Honduran Government, in lieu of subsidy, remits light and harbor dues. It is hoped by this means to encourage the immigration of laborers to develop the agricultural resources of the colony. The first steamship of a direct German line to Belize arrived there about the first of last December, from Hamburg, with a large cargo of merchandise. It is desired that United States shippers shall try and make a market in the colony.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE

Number of Examinations Last Year Larger than at Any Previous Term.

TROUBLES OF THE COMMISSION.

Delay of the Courts in Passing on the New Provisions of the Constitution—More Money Is Required.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Black to-day received the annual report of the State Civil Service Commission.

Although the civil service provisions of the new State Constitution went into effect on Jan. 1, 1895, it was not until early in the year 1896 that the courts decided such provisions were, to a certain extent, self-executing. The full effect of these provisions upon the magnitude of the examinations will be seen from the following statistics, contained in the report filed to-day:

The number of persons examined in competitive examinations in the year 1896 was 3,829, as against 1,460 in 1895, 824 in 1894, and 568 in 1893. In no year previous to 1893 did the number so examined exceed 400. The number for 1896 is more than the total for the first ten years of the history of the commission. Of these examined in 1896, 1,835 were successful, and had their names entered on the eligible lists. The number of appointments after competitive examination during the same period was 631, or in the ratio of about one appointment to three successful candidates. The largest number of appointments after competitive examination in any preceding year was that for 1895, when the number was 200. This shows that a very large percentage of those who pass the competitive examinations are appointed as the result of such examinations. One hundred and thirty-four different competitive examinations were held on seventy-one days in 1896, as against fifty-one examinations in the year 1895. Many of these examinations were held in from two to twenty-one places, in different parts of the State. The number of eligible lists prepared during the year 1896 was 129.

Of the non-competitive examinations, the number held under Schedule C was 213. This number represents those examined during the five months from January to May, this schedule having been abolished in that month. But the number examined in these five months is greater than in any preceding entire year, with two exceptions. The non-competitive examinations in Schedule D increased from 1,282 in 1895 to 2,679 in 1896. This increase is due principally to the addition to the State service of the Manhattan State Hospital and one or two smaller institutions.

No official complaints of breach of confidence or of inefficiency have been made by appointing officers against persons appointed after civil service examinations.

In its report the commission says:

"While former civil service advantages have been held and progress made during the past year, embarrassments have not been wholly wanting. Especially has this been so by reason of the political service clause of the new State Constitution and our authority under it. That it was mandatory upon us to enforce its explicit provision that examinations in the State service should be competitive wherever practicable the commission has never doubted. It has acted up to its belief. But much confusion has arisen as to authority in the premises. The word "practicable" being elastic, has caused many diverse opinions. Whether the power of decision rests wholly with the commission or otherwise does not seem as yet properly defined by the courts. Until such time it is clear that the civil service interests of the State must suffer. The commission has been acting under a statute that defines its functions as in great part advisory to the Governor. Even this position seems jeopardized by the silence of the Constitution at least. It is plain, therefore, that until judicial decisions are obtained upon this vital Constitutional matter or the Legislature adopts laws of recognized binding force, our embarrassments must continue.

"In addition to the examinations as at present largely conducted, many insist upon greater prominence being given to oral tests, and particularly upon expert lines. While such demand has weight and while the commission believes it would be in the best general interest, still the additional expense connected therewith is necessarily greater than is popularly appreciated, and greater than the appropriations allowed the commission will warrant. Oral examinations are perfectly feasible if we can have proper funds to carry them on. Written examinations, on the other hand, are comparatively much cheaper.

"The commission simply desires to add its regret at the general popular ignorance or injustice, or both, done the Civil Service Examinations Department in certain directions. Public prints have in instance given wholly false or garbled reports of the questions submitted to candidates. Unfair newspapers and the people have sought to create the false impression that questions asked were wholly irrelevant to the subject in hand. To counteract these malicious and hateful statements the commission not long since issued in pamphlet form for general distribution 'specimen examination questions, made up largely of questions of previous examinations.' The exhibit was such a palpable refutation of the statements noted above that much good has been done by the removal of false impressions."

The commission recommends that the appropriation be increased from $25,200 to $40,000, and that the law be changed so as to allow the commission to employ examiners at salaries to be fixed by the commission. The recommending of the systematic grading of clerkships and other subordinate positions in the State service is repeated, so that salaries paid for the same class of work in the different departments may be equalized. The commission also recommends that additions be made to its office force in order to meet the demands of the future.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.

Its Methods Disapproved by Colorado Pastors.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 10.—Congregational Church circles are greatly worked up over the alleged questionable methods the Congregational Church Building Society of New York employs in transacting its business. Three church societies have a grievance, and they have the sympathy of all others in the city.

The ministers of the various congregations held a meeting Monday, and the feeling was unanimous among the pastors. The Rev. Adam Traundt of Globeville told how he had been forced by the society into giving a mortgage of $1,300 on his church in order to secure a loan of $800. Other expressions of feeling against the society were freely given by the ministers present. "Parson" Tom Uzzell of the People's Tabernacle stated that if his brothers were successful in their suit he would at once institute proceedings against the society. He borrowed $1,000, and in order to get his loan had to give a mortgage of $2,700. The parson wants to build a new church, but until the mortgage has been settled he cannot secure a clear title to a new building, as the old paper would be considered a first mortgage on the new church.

He is willing to pay the $1,000, but they will release him only on the payment of the $2,700.

Inquiry as to Palmer's Sanity.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Justice Martin J. Keogh to-day appointed Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Dr. H. E. Schmid, and Lawyer James M. Hunt a commission to inquire into the sanity of Arthur W. Palmer, indicted for the murder of his mother, brother, and sister, at Mamaroneck, recently. They are to perform their work as soon as possible and report to the Court. The trial of Palmer is set down for next week.

The Carriage Crush on Opera Nights.

Commissioner Andrews called the attention of the Police Board yesterday to newspaper reports of a great crush of carriages at the Metropolitan Opera House a few nights ago. Chief Conlin was directed to report whether there should not be a greater number of policemen detailed at the Opera House to regulate carriages.

FOR UNOBSTRUCTED STREETS.

THE ACTION THAT WAS TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Opposed to Measures Which Have Been Introduced at Albany—Committee to Contest Their Passage by the Lawmakers.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday the committee appointed to consider the matter of sidewalk obstructions and the bills now before the Legislature to legalize them presented this report:

"Your committee respectfully reports that it has considered the bill offered by Mr. Leonard, which is intended to legalize the occupation of the stoop line for the erection of offices for truckmen, and the bills offered by Mr. Finn, intended to legalize the occupation of the stoop line around Washington Market and in Vesey Street for the exposure and sale of merchandise, and the amended bill that covers all the markets in the city and within two blocks of either or all of them in any direction.

"Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that it is not wise or in the interest of the good government of this city to pass the bills, and respectfully recommends that the New York Board of Trade and Transportation earnestly protests against the passage of these bills, for the following reasons:

"That the streets of New York are dedicated and set aside for the free and unobstructed use of citizens going to and from their places of business and residence and for the lawful transaction of their business.

"That any permits for the erection of booths or stands for the sale of merchandise other than the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits, and soda water, and the use of stands within the stoop line for bootblacks, as now permitted by law, would create obstructions on the sidewalks which would be a great hindrance to citizens in getting to and from their places of business and in the transaction of their business.

"That the granting of permits for the erection of stands of any kind outside of the building line in any of the streets of the city is a direct incentive to the parties owning the adjoining property to apply for the same privilege, and in nearly every instance is the cause of ill-will between adjoining tenants and property owners, as well as injury to the small storekeepers with whom the occupants of the stands come into direct competition. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation respectfully requests the Legislature, for the reasons given in the report of the Committee on City Affairs, not to pass the bills No. 33, introduced by Mr. Leonard, and Nos. 240 and 282, introduced by Mr. Finn.

"Resolved, That a committee of three of this board be appointed by the Chair to appear before the Committee on Affairs of Cities of the Senate and Assembly to oppose the passage of said bills, and if passed by them, that they be authorized to appear before the Mayor and the Governor to oppose the bills.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the Senate and Assembly, to the Governor, and to the Mayor."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Parsons announced that he would appoint a committee to-day or to-morrow.

The board was requested, in a letter from the Philadelphia museums, to join in preparations to entertain fifty delegates from South and Central America who will attend the annual meeting of the Advisory Board of the museums in Philadelphia next June. The visitors will be invited to discuss in a semi-official way trade relations between the United States and their countries. A resolution was adopted favoring the request and authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee of seven to take charge of the subject. The meeting opens in Philadelphia June 5. The delegates will visit New York June 9 and 10.

Erastus Wiman presented a resolution favoring the Parshall bill which will permit a capitalization beyond $50,000 of canal companies engaged in inter-State commerce. Parshall's bill makes $4,000,000 the limit. The resolution was supported by Mr. Wiman and George Waldo Smith. Mr. Wiman gave figures to show the decadence of the Erie Canal and the loss of commerce in this port. He attributed both to the lack of strong organizations in canal transportation. Mr. Wiman's resolution was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the anti-scalping bill, expressing the need of Inter-State commerce police to suppress train robbing, approving the Frye bill to establish a department of commerce and manufactures, and opposing Assembly Bill No. 37, relating to the civil service.

To Celebrate Lincoln's Birthday.

The Educational Alliance of the Hebrew Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, will celebrate Lincoln's birthday in the auditorium, Saturday evening. The programme is under the direction of the Russian-American Hebrew Association. Besides music by well-known soloists, the Rev. Julius Silberfeld will deliver an oration on "Abraham Lincoln," and Dr. Radin will speak on "American Patriotism."

A PASTOR ACCUSED.

Members of His Church Say the Rev. Henry Smith is Unorthodox.

PEEKSKILL, Feb. 10.—Factional differences in the congregation of the old Dutch Reformed Church, at Montrose, in this county, have resulted in the withdrawal of a number of members from active work in the church. The fight is waged over the pastor, the Rev. Henry Smith. Charges preferred against him were dismissed by the Consistory some time ago. Now the matter is appealed to the Classis of Westchester, and will be heard by them at Yonkers on Monday next. In the meantime the congregation is divided.

The charges against Mr. Smith are that he is unorthodox, hot-headed, lacks education, and is of non-exemplary character. These general charges are specifically set forth, and in part are that he is disloyal to the Reformed Church of America in that all the usages and forms of the Church have been ignored by him, and all services, including the communion and the admission of new members, been conducted according to the liturgy of the Congregational Church. He has said publicly that he does not approve of all the usages and forms of the Reformed Church, and hence he cannot in good faith sign the prescribed formula. He has publicly declared in the pulpit that he is not obliged to conduct the services in accordance with any form, and that he would not stand in the pulpit of any church which required him to do so. Those members who have insisted upon the use of the prescribed form have been attacked from the pulpit, and he has said: "The Church is better without them." The right of Classis to interfere with his order of service has been denied by him.

As to lack of education, the charges are that Mr. Smith has several times from ignorance made erroneous statements as to Bible history. The only preparation for the ministry which he has had is one year's training with a Congregational minister in Ulster County. As to orthodoxy, it is said he preaches strange doctrine, in that he declares that education is not necessary for a minister of God. And he has said from the pulpit that higher education unfits a man for saving souls because a highly educated man cannot bring himself down to the common plane of humanity. He says that the history of the world does not show an example of a highly educated man being successful in saving souls, and favors the abolition of the distinction between the minister and the laity in the matter of education.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDIES.

Simplification of Methods That Will Bring Joy to Pupils.

For the first time in nearly twenty years the course of study employed in the public schools, both in the primary and the grammar department, has undergone partial revision, and is now in the hands of the printer for publication. As soon as it is ready it will go into effect.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education said yesterday:

"The new course is only a modification and amendment of the present course, and it is intended to simplify the present studies. By the adoption of this course the work will be more uniformly distributed, and the pressure from over-study in any one grade avoided.

"While the course has been simplified, it has also been greatly improved in many lines, notably in those of languages, history, and geography. This amended course, however, is but one for temporary use, pending the preparation and adoption of a complete revision of the entire course along all lines, which will be presented to the Board of Education at the opening of the schools next Fall.

"The most radical departure is in the study of history in the eighth and seventh grades, where, instead of brief oral accounts of early settlements and of important events in the civil war, respectively, lives of men prominent in the early history of the United States will be studied in detail."

To Make Philadelphia the Capital.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Thomas of Philadelphia introduced a bill to make the City of Philadelphia the capital and seat of Government of the State of Pennsylvania, and to provide for submitting the proposition to the vote of the qualified electors of the State. It provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, Philadelphia shall be capital and seat of Government provided that the said City of Philadelphia shall file with the Governor of the Commonwealth a legal and binding agreement on the part of the city to furnish the necessary site; that at least sixty days before the next general election, to be held in November, 1897, the Governor shall by proclamation order an election as required by the Constitution upon the proposition of removal. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HISCOCK'S FIGHT ON KNAPP

A Strong Protest Against Confirming the Nomination of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

SAYS IT IS BELDEN'S CHOICE.

The Anti-McKinley Faction Indicating a Willingness to Make War on the New Administration—Senator Platt's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock has made an apparently ineffectual fight on Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp to prevent the confirmation of his nomination, and has accomplished little more, in the estimation of Commissioner Knapp's friends, than to show that the anti-McKinley faction of the New York Republican Party is willing to open the fight upon the new Administration before it has taken the reins of Government.

Commissioner Knapp was renominated by President Cleveland only a few days ago. Since the nomination was sent to the Senate each Republican Senator has received a typewritten protest against it from Mr. Hiscock. In this protest it is asserted that Mr. Knapp's nomination was secured by Representative-elect James J. Belden, that Mr. Belden accepted a straight out-and-out nomination for Congress from the Democratic Party, and his immediate friends, with his approval, put into the field four bolting candidates for Assemblymen, one in each of the districts in Mr. Belden's Congressional district.

Mr. Hiscock says it was open and notoriously talked in the convention that nominated Mr. Belden, if not in the form of direct speeches, yet in the consultation between the members of the Democratic Convention, that his nomination by the Democrats and their support of him was the consummation of a bargain, with the expectation that the bolting candidates for the Assembly would draw Republican votes enough from the regular candidates to elect the four Democrats to the Assembly. He says it was also talked and understood that Belden was to furnish the money to run the Democratic canvass in the Syracuse Congressional district, both to push the Bryan ticket and the Democratic nominees for the Assembly.

Mr. Hiscock further said that Mr. Belden's sworn statement of expenses admits paying a contribution to the Democratic organization, or at least Mr. Hiscock understands that is the case. He says the scheme failed as to the Assembly, but Mr. Belden was elected with the aid of his four bolting candidates for Assembly. He says that 6,000 Republican votes were drawn to Belden and them, but being distributed in the various districts, were not sufficient to defeat the regular Republican canddates for Assembly, but sufficient to elect Mr. Belden, with the Democratic vote. He says the use of money to elect Belden was far beyond anything in the history of the district. He also says that it is a fact notoriously known that Mr. Knapp was at Syracuse preceding the election day, devoting all his energies to consummating the arrangement, and Mr. Hiscock says: "It does not need a very acute imagination to understand that his nomination has been secured through Democratic influences, and the confirmation will be pressed by the same force."

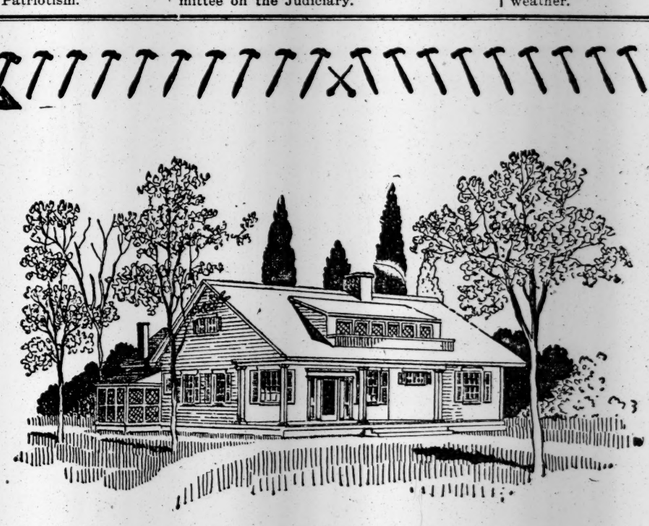
Mr. Belden was here yesterday, and found that Mr. Hiscock's protest needed explanation, which he cheerfully gave, letting Republican Senators understand that the McKinley Republicans of Monday had begun the campaign for McKinley long before the St. Louis Convention, and that they prosecuted it vigorously and successfully.

Mr. Belden returned to New York last night, but the Commerce Committee of the Senate to-day decided, by a vote of 6 to 2, to report Commissioner Knapp's nomination to-morrow. He will be confirmed at an early executive session.

If Mr. Platt has interfered in the matter, as is reported, his influence will be exerted to prevent confirmation; but the question of Senatorial "courtesy" which might be invoked will not operate, as neither Senator Hill nor Senator Murphy will oppose confirmation.

Straus Coal Depot Closed.

The Nathan Straus coal depot at Third Street and East River was closed yesterday. The pier has been turned over by the Dock Department to the contractor for the work of strengthening its foundations preparatory to the addition of a second story for a public Summer resort. Dock repairs and improvements in that neighborhood make berth room so scarce that Mr. Straus is unable to find quarters in which to continue his work, and he is reluctantly compelled to abandon this deport for the present. The distribution at Third Street amounted to 5,346,880 pounds of coal. The depot at the foot of West Fifty-second Street will remain open during the cold weather.



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AMERICAN WHEELMEN MEET

First Day of the Convention Devoted to the Discussion of Good Roads.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S TALK.

A Bitter Contest over the Presidency of the League for the Next Year —To be Settled This Morning.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The annual assembly of the National League of American Wheelmen opened to-day. The entire day was devoted to the consideration of the question of good roads. When the assembly opened in Jermain Hall every State in the Union was represented by delegates, with the exception of Florida and Louisiana. It is doubtful if there will be any delegation from Louisiana, but a delegate from Florida is expected. One of the delegates present was Miss Mabel Woodberry of Danville, Ill., who bears the distinction of being the first woman to act as a delegate in a League of American Wheelmen Assembly.

President Elliott called the assembly to order and made a short address, justifying the League of American Wheelmen in setting aside a day for "Good Roads" discussion. At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Chief Consul I. B. Potter of New York as Chairman of the day.

Mr. Potter at once introduced Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, accompanying the introduction with a reference to the celebrated cycle path from Brooklyn to Coney Island, for the building of which, he said, Mr. Woodruff deserved the chiefest credit.

The Lieutenant Governor was received very heartily. He said, in the course of his address:

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Address.

"It affords me great pleasure to extend to the many delegates, representing nearly every State of the Union, who constitute this convention of the League of American Wheelmen, a most cordial greeting, especially on the day set apart by you for the consideration of a matter so important to the interests of wheelmen as is the question of the creation and extension of good roads.

"Although this question is of so broad a nature; although it has been under serious consideration for so short a time, as an executive officer of the State government I do not address myself to it with that hesitation which I should feel had I not been brought in close relation with it by my service in this very cause during the past year as Park Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn.

"The needs of wheelmen are the same at one end of our State as at the other—in Buffalo as in Brooklyn, in rural districts as in metropolitan communities. Where roads or streets are not adapted by nature or by improvement for wheeling, and cannot be made available without great expense, there should be constructed, if practicable, cycle paths for the exclusive use of the riders of the wheel. This plan was carried out in Brooklyn during the recent administration of the Department of Parks, and to-day her cycle paths furnish for the three millions of people of the Greater New York the finest wheeling facilities in the world—from the very heart of the great municipality to the delightful roads which stretch throughout the length and breadth of Long Island; while the fast cycle paths of the Ocean Parkway lead by the shortest course from the listless and burdened atmosphere of the city to the invigorating breezes by the sea.

"Throughout the State, improvements of this exceptional character, involving great expense cannot and should not be entertained; indeed, they are not needed. What we do require is a systematic, intelligent, and aggressive development of the roadways, with which nature has so plentifully endowed our great and beautiful Commonwealth. Such a development will redound to the benefit not only of the wheelmen and wheelwomen, who, abandoning leisure hours of inactivity, are in search of the health-giving air of heaven, but will prove of inestimable value to the farmer and the merchant, whose situation in rural communities is now so unfortunate that in the Springtime they are hampered in their operations, and in the Autumn we hear of them as being in danger of losing their votes because they cannot reach the polling places on account of the bad roads.

"The earnest agitation of the question of good roads by the League of American Wheelmen deserves the greatest credit, and all men who are now in positions of influence, irrespective of political affiliations, should co-operate with you in extending to this worthy object the power of the State and its financial assistance as far as the proper care of its many great and eleemosynary interests will permit.

"During the campaign of last Fall I said that if I were elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor I would put forth my best efforts in conjunction with those who had shown so much interest in this subject, in securing good roads throughout the entire State, and I am glad of this opportunity to say that I am now prepared to do all in my power to redeem that promise."

Other Speakers on Good Roads.

Benjamin J. Cohen of Portland, Oregon, was next introduced, and talked on the road question on the Pacific coast, especially in Oregon and California.

James Owen of Newark, N. J., who was instrumental in securing the good roads for New Jersey, followed with an address on the roads in that State.

W. E. McClintock, a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, was the next speaker. In the course of his address he said that when Massachusetts started the good roads movement the most strenuous opposition was from the farmers, but when the system had been put in working order there was a change of sentiment, and now the farmers can be counted on to do anything to promote improved highways.

The first speaker in the afternoon was A. B. Choate of Minneapolis, Minn., a prominent advocate of good roads. He thought that the law which was in force in the majority of the States allowing the farmers to work out their road tax on the roads was responsible for the bad roads in the United States. He thought this law should be abolished by every State, and urged the League of American Wheelmen to exercise its offices in this direction as a primary step to a general good roads movement. He thought there would be no difficulty in convincing the farmers that bad roads are more expensive than good ones.

J. W. Morrison, civil engineer, of Richmond County, gave a history of the good roads movement in Staten Island. He said that since the highways had been improved the increase in the value of real estate had been from 30 to 50 per cent., and that the improvements had also driven out the malaria. He told how the people of Richmond County viewed the question. At an election, held Tuesday, the issue was "more roads" or "no more roads." The party advocating the former completely snowed the other under.

E. C. Harrison of the Government Bureau of Good Roads, who is also a practical engineer and built several of the roads in New Jersey, gave an account of his experiences while travelling through New York and Pennsylvania in the interests of highway improvements. He said that the farmers are beginning to understand the difference between good roads and bad roads. The farmers will surely come to the rescue, and can be counted upon to help.

Contest for the Presidency.

While the Good Roads Convention was in session there was a great deal of excitement about the headquarters of the two candidates for President. Some commotion was occasioned in the Elliott ranks by the promiscuous distribution of a circular headed, "Dunn Is Here." The circular sets forth the reason of J. W. Dunn of Ohio, ex-National President, in taking such an active part in Elliott's behalf. It is claimed that his advocating Elliott for President is due to a compact between Dunn and Elliot, made during the campaign last Fall. It also shows that Dunn tried to use Potter for his own interests, but the latter refused to serve him, and for that reason Dunn opposes his candidacy.

E. W. Connolly of Illinois still persists in having his name sent to the convention as a candidate for President. The West is divided on this question, and unless there is a change before 10 o'clock Thursday morning, all the votes that Connolly will have will be those of his own State.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Horses Run in the Fog and Rain—Three Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Foggy and rainy weather to-day kept down the attendance to the 2,000 regulars. The track was slushy. Three favorite won. McCaren's Pat Dunne secured the One-Thousand-Dollar Le Compte Handicap.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Ondague, 110 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 5, won by a neck; Pirate, 105, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1, second, by four lengths; Little Billy, 105, (Scherer,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:51. Eau Claire, Spinola, and Laura C. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Ironical, 99 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 12 to 1, won by a nose; George T. Todd, 102, (Morse,) 3 to 1, second, by three lengths; Floss, 93, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:54. Our Lizzie, Vanity, and Lillian Russell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rhett Goode, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 5 to 1, won by three lengths; Hillsboro, 103, (Morse,) even, second, by two lengths; Bob Clampitt, 97, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:30½. Ettarre, Paskola, Mrs. Bradshaw, and R. C. Ban also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Le Compte Handicap; $1,000; for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. P. Dunne, 116 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1, won by five lengths; Donna Rita, 104, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, second; Sharon, 108, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:35½. Grayling, Full Hand, Robert Bonner, Prince of India, Gold Top, and Stachelberg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Louise, 88 pounds, (T. Burns, 1 to 2, won by four lengths; Lillian W., 102, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Al Kyris, 97, (A. Barrett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:21¼. Alto June, Rover, Moloch, Bombard, Atalanta, and Tricky Jim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Whiff, 103 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, won by half a length; Dejure, 103, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, second by two lengths. Taglioni, 100, (Weber,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:22¼. Dr. France, Prytania, and Text also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 10.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Chenille, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Nebula, 102, (Frawley,) 50 to 1, second by a neck; Mercutio, 112, (F. Russell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Play Boy, Viking, Draught, Don Clarencio, Dr. Cappy, Dr. Martin, and Lady Looram also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. David, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won by four and one-half lengths; Formal, 112, (W. Martin,) 9 to 5, second by a length; Arrezzo, 100, (Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:36¾. Last Chance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Damion 110 pounds, (W. Martin,) 7 to 10, won by one length and a half; Satsuma, 94, (Slaughter,) 14 to 5, second by eight lengths; McLight, 102, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Peril also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lessak Selling Stake, six furlongs, value $1,250. Casper, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won by three lengths; Scarf Pin, 102, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, second by a head; Good Times, 100, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Stentor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile selling. Perseus, 98 pounds, (R. Isom,) 20 to 1, won by two lengths; Torsina 108, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, second, by a nose; Benamela, 110, (Sims,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. Rosebud, Double Quick, and Boyle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, over four hurdles. Gold Dust, 140 pounds, (Wilkins,) 10 to 1, won by a length; Reddington, 150, (Cochran,) even, second by eight lengths; Imported Autonomy, 125, (Shaw,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Herman, Arundel, Joe Hill, Zaragoza, and Artemus also ran.

GOOD PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Continuation of Sale at Lexington, Ky.—$2,625 for Eleanor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—Good prices were realized at the sale of trotting horses to-day. The best prices were:

Eleanor, 2:11, ch. m., by Strathmore, dam by Griffin's Blue Ball; M. Bowerman, Lexington, $2,625.

Panhanan, b. s., 4, by Wilkes Boy, dam by Kentucky Clay; D. Mitchell, Lexington, $320.

Darkness, blk. m., 11, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Coaster; P. Duryea, Lexington, $400.

Annette, b. m., 11, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Abdaliah Mambrino; P. Duryea, $350.

Carrie Harold, b. m., 6, by Harold, dam by Alcyone; P. Duryea, $300.

Elnseldora, b. m., 11, by Sir Walter, dam by Jim Irvine; P. Duryea, $250.

Bannermark, 2:17¾, b. s., 9, by Victor Vin Bismarck, dam by Alcyone; W. W. Milan, Maysville, $675.

Flight, b. m., 10, by Baron Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert; Scott Hudson, Lexington, $275.

Silver Lake, blk. g., 4, by Lakewood, dam by Countersign; George H. Watson, Frankfort, $500.

Next Week's Horse Sale in New York.

Among noted trotters that will come under Mr. Kellogg's auction hammer next week at Madison Square Garden are Fred Kohl, 2:12¼, (4;) Holda S., 2:15¼; Cocoon, 2:15; Fred S. Moody, 2:14, (3;) Maud C., 2:10¼; Pattie Clark, 2:17½; Chanty, 2:24½, (2;) Wanda, 2:21¼; Kathleen, 2:25¼; Edna B., 2:18½; King Startle, 2:25½; Last Chance, 2:26¾, (2;) Jeanne Lanson, 2:29¾; Ante Dawn, 2:19¾, (3;) Roy, 2:24¼; Ivanhoe, 2:27¼; Fred Ensign, 2:26½; Plymouth M., 2:29¼, &c. In the pacing division are Leila May, 2:18¾; Steed, 2:14¼, (2;) Frank Taylor, 2:20; Cedalia, 2:27½; Pacing Ti, 2:29½; Annie E., 2:16½; Touch-Me-Not, 2:13¾; Abram S., 2:27¾, &c. The green division of the sale is very strong in prospective racing timber, particularly in the closing-out consignment of the San Mateo Stud of California, and the shipments from John B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.; Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I.; John H. Shults, Parkville, N. Y., and Benjamin F. Tracy, Apalachin, N. Y.

A Racing Company's Capital.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Brighton Beach Racing Association, with offices in Brooklyn, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000. The company has a paid-in capital of $100,000, and liabilities of $45,000.

VICTORY FOR DE GARMENDIA.

He Defeats John S. Hoyt in the Racquet Games.

In the series for the Amateur American Racquet championship yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, B. S. de Garmendia came up for his second game, which he played with John S. Hoyt, another member of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Monday afternoon de Garmendia met Rolland, the Canadian champion, and easily defeated him. Yesterday's contest was of another character, and it required four games to determine de Garmendia as the winner.

Hoyt lost the first game by seven points. In the second his strong rally resulted in a long game, which he finally won by a score of 18 to 16. The following two were won by de Garmendia after a hard fight. The score was: de Garmendia, 15—16—15—15; Hoyt, 8—18—11—12.

Hockey in Brooklyn To-night.

One of the important hockey games of the season will occur to-night at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, when the Princeton 'Varsity hockey team, which is composed of the athletes who downed Yale for the intercollegiate championship at football, meet the Skating Club of Brooklyn in a special match game. Both teams have made great improvement in their team play of late, so that a redhot game is assured. They will line up at 8 o'clock sharp.

Staten Island Club's Tourney.

The Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will begin its annual Winter tournaments Monday, Feb. 22. The events are handicap pool and shuffleboard tournaments for singles and doubles, and chess and backgammon tournaments. A new feature this year will be an approaching and patting contest for the golfers.

CYCLE SHOW SOUVENIRS

Last Night Was One of Buttons and Badges, Stick-Pins, Paper Knives, and Novelties.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Important Action of the National Body Concerning Future Shows—Election of Officers and Directors—Speech of the Retiring President.

Last night was souvenir night at the cycle show, and the fun was fast and furious. A crowd, as notable for its humor as for its size, struggled without cessation for the buttons, stick-pins, badges, paper knives, and other articles given by the various manufacturers.

One enterprising steel firm distributed razors, which, strange to say, many men with beards, and some women—"new women," evidently—fought hard to get before the supply was exhausted. The girls, in particular, never tired of adding fresh scalps to their belts, so to speak, paraded about proudly with enough badges and buttons on to stop a bullet. One girl, by assiduous devotion to business, succeeding in accumulating on her breast, by actual count, thirty-eight buttons and badges, not to speak of stick-pins and tiny flags galore.

The craze for souvenirs was not confined to the interior of Grand Central Palace, for lined up along Lexington Avenue was a procession of small boys, who besieged the outgoing visitors with "Please, boss, give us a souvenir?"

Yesterday's attendance was bigger than ever. So great had it grown by night time that physical exertion was not necessary for locomotion. All that one had to do was to keep his feet and allow the crowd to sweep him along. To try and make headway against the direction in which the crowd was going was a hopeless task. Even to go with the crowd meant to have your clothes trodden on, your ribs squeezed, and, in the case of women, much rumpling of pretty plumage and much disarrangement of hats and bonnets. But no one grumbled with these little discomforts. Every one's head was too "full of wheels" to bother about anything else, and even the woman with her hat out of plumb and her balloon sleeves sadly disgruntled smiled sweetly in spite of these mishaps.

National Cycle Board of Trade Officers.

The most interesting event to the members of the trade yesterday was the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Cycle Board of Trade, the election of a new Board of Directors and new officers. As had been predicted early in the week, A. L. Garford of Elyria, Ohio, was chosen to succeed R. Lindsay Coleman of this city as President, the latter having declined to serve again, although unanimously requested to do so. George H. Day of Hartford was made First Vice President, C. W. Dickerson of Chicago Second Vice President, William A. Redding of this city Treasurer, and Ernest R. Franks also of this city Secretary. The latter and Mr. Redding's are re-elections.

In his report, the retiring President said, among other things:

"One of the first duties which devolved upon me when I was elected in January of last year was to invite and secure to every representative of the cycle trade equal rights in active and associate membership. To provide for active membership, a scheme had to be devised whereby stocks would be available for those who wished it. As you are aware, the capital of our board consists of 1,000 shares, all of which was subscribed and taken by fifty of our members on the formation of the board. Two plans for providing stock presented themselves. One was to increase our capital and the other was to secure the active co-operation of our then stockholders by their returning for cancellation into the treasury a portion of their holdings. You will, no doubt, appreciate that to obtain the unanimous consent of fifty different men upon any one subject is no easy task, but I am pleased to state that after considerable correspondence and personal explanation, every original stockholder consented to return half of his holdings, and, if necessary, to make a further return limiting the stock to five shares. Immediately upon obtaining the unanimous consent of our then stockholders to the plan of reconstruction, invitations was mailed to every known representative cycle manufacturer, and as a result, our active membership to-day consists of 124 members and 137 associate members. There is still a small balance of stock available for allotment to those eligible to active membership under our by-laws.

"Our mercantile department, for the information and convenience of our members who become subscribers to it, has been established on a sound basis. Over 100 of our members have already subscribed, and I have no doubt that before long that department will be very materially augmented, as plans for its future advancement are now under consideration. Numerous bad debts have been collected with a little expense, and, from reports received, there is no doubt that the department has had a decidedly beneficial influence."

Referring to the Western National show, Mr. Coleman said: "The exhibition at Chicago has been held, and was a grand success, but I am sorry to say that we found the expenses for conducting the show far greater than we had anticipated. The building was large, and did not have the facilities for carrying on the show without great expense. There was no electric plant in the building; it was necessary to get all the current within a radius of four miles, six different companies supplying us with their surplus current. This added greatly to expenses. The reports from the Chicago show are not all in, but as soon as they are completed, a report in full will be made. From the reports so far received we will make a small profit."

Directors Chosen.

Mr. Coleman's administration has been exceedingly popular, and when the order of "new business" was reached A. G. Spalding, a former President, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressing the appreciation of the members of the trade over the retiring official's conduct of the office.

Of the members of the old Board of Directors six were re-elected, namely, A. L. Garford, R. Lindsay Coleman, George H. Day, C. W. Dickerson, A. G. Spalding, and Joseph L. Yost. The new members of the board are Walter Measure, C. S. Dikeman, L. M. Wainwright, A. R. Peck, R. S. Crawford, C. H. Funnell, and Kirk Brown. The new Executive Committee comprises, in addition to the President and Treasurer, R. Lindsay Coleman, G. H. Day, C. W. Dickerson, A. G. Spalding, and C. S. Dikeman.

A discussion on the subject of abandoning further National shows called forth many expressions of opinion, a large majority of the speakers being opposed to any more local exhibitions. Among those who objected to the holding of National shows were Mr. Coleman, George Day, Henry Crowther, W. W. Stall, Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, C. W. Dickerson, Kirk Brown, and A. G. Spalding. The latter came to the meeting prepared for work, for he had with him a resolution to do away with National shows and favoring local shows. An amendment was finally made, however, which destroys the original purpose of the resolution, inasmuch as the Board of Directors is empowered to continue or discontinue the annual National exhibitions as it is deemed advisable. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers discontinue its annual national cycle exhibitions, if deemed advisable by the Board of Directors, and that in place thereof it encourage and sanction local cycle shows under terms and conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors, upon the following general lines:

Sanction and encouragement to be given first and prefarably to local Cycle Boards of Trade.

A percentage of the gross receipts of all local cycle shows to be paid to the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers for its maintenance and increase of its usefulness.

The conduct and terms of such local cycle shows to be in conformity to such rules, regulations, and provisions as the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers may prescribe.

Sanction to be granted only for such local shows as commence not earlier than the last Saturday in February, and terminate not later than the first Saturday in April of each year.

Spaces to be of uniform size, and no exhibitor permitted to occupy more than two spaces. Price of space to be adjusted in accordance with location.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Dr. Miller Defeated Stark, and Oakes Lost to Poggenberg.

Two games were played in the amateur billiard tournament yesterday at Maurice Daly's rooms, Broadway and Thirty-first Street. Dr. Miller (240) won from J. B. Stark (280) quite handily in the evening. Stark did not play up to his usual form, and in the latter part of the game missed some easy shots. Mr. Stark can hardly have a chance to win now, as he has received two defeats. The scores of the game were:

Stark—4 7 0 8 14 1 0 6 4 1 4 10 2 6 3 0 19 6 6 0 0 0 0 7 1 1 13 5 1 2 1 0 1 3 4 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 13 2 0 0 26 1 10 1 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 6—196.

Miller—2 2 0 4 6 10 32 3 3 1 7 4 4 0 9 1 0 1 1 9 3 3 4 3 7 1 0 2 1 4 2 3 0 10 0 1 7 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 6 18 3 3 7 10 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 6 23—240.

In the afternoon Poggenberg beat Fred Oakes of the New York Athletic Club. It was a slow game. The score:

Poggenberg—4 2 2 1 0 3 4 5 1 5 2 0 0 4 3 1 18 0 8 0 1 2 0 2 5 0 5 4 1 0 5 0 6 0 2 1 3 0 23 2 1 1 1 0 0 7 0 6 1 6 3 4 2 1 8 3 0 15 18—200.

Oakes—0 0 2 1 12 2 6 0 2 3 3 17 2 4 0 2 6 5 6 1 2 0 12 0 0 1 21 2 1 0 0 1 0 6 1 1 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 2 10 5 0 0 0 0 8 4 2 7 0 2—165.

AMATEUR WING SHOOTING.

Result of the Contest for the Recreation Cup at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Seventeen of the best-known amateur wing shots of this State and New York participated in the second of a series of seven contests for the Recreation Cup and the individual amateur championship of New Jersey to-day on the grounds of the Boiling Springs Gun Club.

To-day's contest was won by F. Sinnock of Newark, who broke 95 out of 100 clay birds. The first contest, held two months ago, was won by J. S. Remson of Flatbush, L. I.

The following are the scores:

F. S. Edwards, 92; Apgar, 93; N. E. Money, 87; T. N. Morfey, 88; G. H. Fairmount, 83; Harrington, 79; Sinnock, 95; Lenone, 67; Hexamer, 82; Remson, 90; Job Lots, 86; Barron, 78; Wright, 88; Taylor, 82; Thurman 90; Henry, 75; Hall, 66, not finished.

Fifteen sweepstake events followed the main event. T. W. Morfey captured the bulk of the latter events.

World's Champion Amateur Skater.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—J. K. McCulloch of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now the undisputed world's amateur champion skater. The five-thousand-meter race in which McCulloch came in first, but which was disputed owing to a mistake in counting laps, was, after several postponements, skated over this afternoon. McCulloch won easily. McCulloch, having won three out of four championship events at this meeting, is entitled to the title of world's amateur champion skater, and will receive the gold medal.

Cowles to Coach Columbia's Crew.

Harmony reigns once more among the members of the University Union at Columbia College. At an executive session Monday Justice A. B. Cowles was unanimously selected coach of the university crew, and it was decided that the standing committee of the Alumni Association appoint members of the board to fill up the vacancies caused by the recent resignations. Mr. Cowles is an alumnus of the class of '83, and was Captain of the Columbia crew in 1881 and 1882. He also coached the crew of 1886.

Columbia Hockey Team's Dates.

The Columbia hockey team has arranged the following schedule: Feb. 12, New York Hockey Club, at the Ice Palace; Feb. 13, Swathmore, at the St. Nicholas Rink; Feb. 17, New York Naval Reserve, at the St. Nicholas Rink; Feb. 18, Montclair Athletic Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn; Feb. 24, Princeton, at St. Nicholas Rink; Feb. 26, University of Pennsylvania, at St. Nicholas Rink.

Boxing at Greenwood Club.

The Greenwood Athletic Club will hold a boxing entertainment Saturday evening at the clubhouse, 166 Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. The bouts will be between "Willie" Keefe, New York, vs. "Spike" Sullivan, Boston, twenty rounds, at catch-weights; "Tommy" Shortell vs. "Jack" Williams of New Orleans, ten rounds, at 128 pounds; "Harry" Stiles vs. "Joe" Hopkins, ten rounds, at 128 pounds.

Cycle Track Association Formed.

The National Cycle Track Association was formed Saturday night at the Everett House. Officers elected were: President—Edward C. Hodges, Boston; Vice President—B. F. Pelouz, Louisville; Secretary—Henry E. Ducker; Treasurer—L. M. Rich. According to the constitution, the association will consist of bicycle track owners. Its objects are the improvement of cycle tracks, and the advancement of cycle racing. Eastern, Southern, Central, and Western circuits will be arranged. Racing will be under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen.

Amateur Boxers to Meet.

Another joint amateur boxing tournament will be held by the Bohemian Sporting Club and the Pastime Athletic Club in the Amsterdam Avenue Arena, commencing on Feb. 16 and ending two days later. The boxing will be in the 105, 115, 125, 135, and 154 pound classes. Entries close Feb. 15, with A. A. Dempsey, Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and East River.

Osborne to Swim Against French.

In connection with the visit of the Boston Athletic Association Water Polo team to this city to compete with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team Feb. 20, the Knickerbockers have sent an invitation to G. L. Osborne, the Boston Athletic Association's fastest swimmer, to race S. B. French 100 yards for a special prize. This race will be held on Washington's Birthday.

Polo Athletic Club Boxing.

At next Saturday night's boxing entertainment of the Polo Athletic Club there will be a twenty-round bout between "Jack" Delaney and "Dave" Wall and a ten-round contest between "Jerry" Barnett and "Jim" Clare.

A COLORED PREACHER'S DEATH.

He Had Great Influence Over the Southern Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—The death of the Rev. Willis Warren, in Lee County, removes one of the most remarkable negroes in the South. He was a man of strong character.

He was born in 1824, and for fifty-five years had been a Baptist preacher in the county named. Before the war Col. Jordan, his owner, seeing the influence he had over the slaves, relieved him from work and permitted him to devote his time to preaching. He exercised physical as well as moral suasion in those days. When emancipation came, he did not give up his post, but extended it until he embraced three surrounding counties in an association, of which he was the head, ordaining ministers and taking complete charge of them. Every member had to pay him a certain per capita, and he built four of the largest churches in the section, aggregating between 5,000 and 6,000 members.

It was his custom to practice medicine as well as preach, and when a church member proved refractory he was equal to the task of whipping him into submission. His funeral to-day was the largest ever seen in Lee County. He was much respected by the white people.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Wheel Wisdom:
Better pay for a name than pay for repairs.

The Shield of a Great Name protects the riders of

Remington Bicycles

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
315 Broadway
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NEW YORK

BOSTON BROOKLYN SAN FRANCISCO

Victor Grade.

In speaking of bicycles, the expressions "High grade, highest grade," &c., have been so hard worked and so abused that they have become practically meaningless, and this fact has suggested to us the words **Victor Grade,** which, to us, mean everything that is best in materials and methods, because we are perfectly sincere in the belief that our road to success lies through the production of the bicycle that will win your heart and place you among those who are not only our friends but our champions.

We want to show you what **Victor** grade really means. See us at the Bicycle Show or at 23 Warren St.

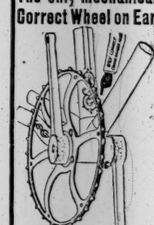
Overman Wheel Co.,
New York Branch, 23 Warren St.

AGENTS:
Tinkham Cycle Co., 310 W. 50th St.,
Mathews Bros., 105 W. 125th St.

THE Racycle NARROW TREAD

The only Mechanically Correct Wheel on Earth

The Racycle crank hanger has from 20 per cent to 30 per cent less pressure on the bearings than the crank hanger of any other bicycle on the market.



OUR Crank Hanger Does It!

Special Racycle N. T's $100
Special Racycle Tandems 130
Racer in N. T's . . . 50
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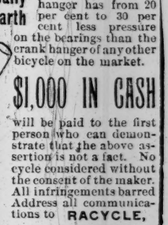

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Miami Cycle & M'f'g Co., Middletown, O.

"It's the Wick Does the Trick."

Hollow axle contains wick holding enough oil for 1,500 miles of riding.

Wolff-American High Art Cycles.

Give best ten reasons why W. A. Cycles are finest built and a Duplex is yours.

HAVE SELF-OILING BEARINGS.

3 & 5 West 42d St., near 5th Ave., and 135-137 West 125th St.
Stand Nos. at Cycle Show, 117, 118, 119, 138, 139, 140.

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A SPECIAL MADE BICYCLE

MANUFACTURED IN NEW YORK CITY.

McKEE & HARRINGTON
173 Grand St., near B'way.

Triple Front Fork! Rigidity!
The Talk of the Show.

AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

The various models of the Stearns bicycle exhibited at the Cycle Show are Stearns Special, $125.00; Stearns Model A, $100.00; Stearns Model C, ladies' wheel, $100.00; Stearns Model H, combination wheel for lady or gentleman, $100.00; Stearns Model B, $100.00; Stearns Racer, $125.00; Stearns Combination Tandem, $150.00; Stearns Diamond Tandem, $150.00.

A wheel for every one and every one a wheel. Ride a Stearns and be content.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. | TINKHAM CYCLE CO. New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

THE B. & S. WRENCH. MODEL '97

All corners are rounded so that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.
See them at Spaces 307 and 656, New York Cycle Show.
The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.
Drop forgings for bicycle manufacturers.

Beck Saddles
("The Comfortable Kind")

Are the result of twenty-five years' experience in handling leather.

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Space No. 308, BICYCLE SHOW, } Grand Central Palace.
Beck Bicycle Saddle Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Order one made; watch its making. Our factory is open and right at hand. You can oversee the whole process.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

The Frost Gear Cases,
NEW YORK CYCLE SHOW,
SPACE 641.
On 4th Floor, Head of North Stair Case.
Main Office,
123 Liberty St., New York.

FREE SAMPLES
of their Chain Lubricant, "P. M." Are Being Given Away at Space 177 by
G. W. COLE & CO.,
Makers of 3 in One

3,000 Bicycles $5 Up.

200 second-hand; all makes; great bargains; $5 up; largest stock new Cycles in city, all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded.
Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Serviceable Designs.
Chiffoniers, $6.50.

THE DUTY ON NAILS.

Ways and Means Committee Will Fix It at a Half-Cent Per Pound.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting this morning, considered that part of the iron and steel schedule relating to nails.

It was decided that this product is manufactured so cheaply in America that it needs little, if any, protection. The manufacturers themselves virtually acknowledged this in their arguments before the committee, and it was agreed, therefore, that a tentative rate, equaling about one-fourth of the rate fixed in the McKinley law, should be adopted. In other words, certain grades of nails upon which the duty was 2 cents a pound in the law of 1890 have been scaled down to half a cent a pound, and this relative reduction is carried through the entire list.

Some of the Republicans went so far as to express their belief that even this low rate was prohibitory, and that the duty might be wholly abolished. It was contended, however, that some of the nail manufacturers, particularly on the Pacific Slope, needed a small measure of protection owing to the low freight rates by which the foreign product could be laid down in this country at practically the price for which it was sold abroad, and it was for this reason principally that a duty was retained.

Cutlery also received some attention from the committee without a more definite conclusion being reached than that it should be reclassified and the duty made specific and very materially increased above the existing rate.

Capt. Moynihan Escapes Trial.

No charges will be preferred against Police Captain Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who, it is alleged, made a false statement to Chief Conlin last week. In his application for the transfer of three detectives to other precincts, the Captain stated that the detectives had not made a single arrest. It was found by Acting Inspector Thompson that they had a long list of arrests to their credit. The matter was referred to Col. Grant, who reported the result of his investigation to his colleagues at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday. He recommended that no charges be made against the Captain, and that the papers in the case be filed.

TWO OLD TIMERS,
and it's hard to tell which is ahead, the Victor or the Tourist.
You can judge for yourself if you come in and try them on our track. You can try the Stearns also. $5 down is all you have to pay for any of the three.

The Tinkham Cycle Company
General Offices, 306, 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, N. Y. City

We have Crawfords at $50 and Tinkhams Roadsters at $40, both good wheels.

Lads to Throw the Discus.

The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association has, at the suggestion of Duncan H. Browne, sanctioned a competition in throwing the discus at the Trinity School games, to be held at Berkeley Oval April 30. Fencing also is to be taken up by the lads. On Friday afternoon they will meet at Condon School to arrange a championship series in the art of handling the foils and broadswords. The tie for the skating championship between Berkeley and De La Salle Schools will be decided by a single event, either the mile, the half or the quarter. The two schools will decide upon the race, and a committee will then arrange dates.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Chattanooga and Augusta to be Directly Connected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—"Chattanooga and Augusta will be connected with a direct line of railroads." These were the words used by Mr. E. A. Richards, lessee of the Northeastern, in speaking of a gigantic scheme which he has on foot this morning. The new line will connect the two cities, and will place them seventy-four miles nearer each other by rail than they are at present.

Mr. Richards recently became the sole lessee of the Northeastern Railroad, extending from Athens to Lula, Ga. By contract with the State, Mr. Richards has the exclusive lease for twenty years, and he can buy it at any time within the twenty years. Before Mr. Richards became the lessee and since, he has had a corps of engineers and surveyors in the field locating a line from Athens south to Augusta, and from Lula north to Chattanooga. The preliminary survey has been completed all the way through, and draughtsmen are now engaged in mapping out the proposed line, and figuring upon the estimated cost of construction.

The parties who are interested with Mr. Richards in the road which he proposes to build are also interested in the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the object is to connect them into one system, and thus secure a through line from Memphis on the Mississippi to Charleston on the Atlantic coast, and thus the original intention of the promoters of the Memphis and Charleston Road will be carried out.

The latter road owns its own tracks only as far as Stevenson, Ala., and entrance from that place to Chattanooga is gained over the tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway through a contract which, it is understood, is fast drawing to a close. The completion of the new line will naturally form a competitor of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and will compel the Memphis and Charleston to build its own tracks from Stevenson to Chattanooga, which scheme has been talked of for a number of years, but so far never consummated.

PENNSYLVANIA PROMOTIONS.

Many Changes Follow Frank Thomson's Election as President.

John P. Green, who yesterday was promoted to be First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad to succeed Frank Thomson, has filled the post of Second Vice President for about two years. Like George B. Roberts and Frank Thomson, Capt. Green grew up with the Pennsylvania Road. He was born in Philadelphia about fifty-seven years ago, and in January, 1865, he began his railroad career as private secretary to the First Vice President of the Pennsylvania system. In 1874 he was made assistant to President Scott, succeeding George B. Roberts in that position. In October, 1882, Capt. Green was made Fourth Vice President, an office which he held until 1893, when he was appointed to the Third Vice Presidency. Two years later he was promoted to be Second Vice President. He is a well-equipped railroad man in both the operating and traffic departments. As First Vice President he will have charge of the transportation department, which for several years has been Mr. Thomson's especial care.

Two new positions were created by the Pennsylvania Directors in Philadelphia yesterday, viz., Freight Traffic Manager and first assistant to the President. William H. Joyce, for many years the General Freight Agent, was appointed Freight Traffic Manager, and in that capacity he will rank the General Manager. Samuel Rea, who yesterday was appointed first assistant to the President, was President Roberts's assistant. He will have charge of the engineering department of the road. William A. Patton and E. T. Postlethwaite are additional assistants to the President. The last-named gentleman was assistant to Mr. Thomson in the First Vice President's office.

Other promotions made yesterday were Charles E. Pugh, from the Third to the Second Vice Presidency, and Samuel M. Prevost from the position of General Manager to that of Third Vice President. J. B. Hutchinson, formerly Superintendent of Transportation, is the new General Manager. James McCrea retains his position as First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

VANDERBILT INTERESTS.

W. K. and Frederick Vanderbilt Meet Railway Presidents.

William K. Vanderbilt and Frederick W. Vanderbilt attended a meeting of the Presidents of the several railroads in the Vanderbilt system at the Grand Central Station yesterday forenoon. Besides those gentlemen there were present Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and the West Shore; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" system; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; S. R. Callaway, President of the Michigan Central, Chicago and St. Louis; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, and J. D. Layng, First Vice President and General Manager of the West Shore.

The conditions now prevailing on the various lines concerned were discussed, and verbal reports were submitted regarding the traffic prospects. The situation in the West was not painted in glowing colors, but there was no lack of hopefulness. After the conference Mr. Depew said that no action of importance had been taken, for the reason that there was nothing to be done.

NEW PARK AVENUE VIADUCT.

General Manager Toucey Invites a Party to Ride over It Saturday.

Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, Postmaster Dayton, and some other public officers have been invited by General Manager John M. Toucey to take a ride over the new Park Avenue viaduct early next Saturday morning. This great improvement has been practically completed for several days, but its formal opening has been postponed in consequence of the lagging of a few details. Trains were to have run over the new structure to-day, but they will not be allowed the right of way there until next Monday morning. On Saturday morning, however, a small party will be taken over the viaduct for the purpose of making a preliminary inspection.

Besides General Manager Toucey, Chief Engineer Walter Katte, and the city officials, it is expected that the following members of the City Commission of the Park Avenue Improvement will be present: Frank Bulkley, President; Henry L. Stoddard, Ernest Harvier, and Almerin H. Lighthall.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

Holders of Union Pacific land grant sinking fund 8 per cent. bonds met yesterday at the Union Trust Company's office to consider the terms proposed by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, namely, an exchange for 75 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds, and 100 per cent. in new preferred stock. The Mercantile Trust Company is named as depositary. The following resolution was adopted: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the proposition made by the Reorganization Committee to the 8 per cent. sinking fund bondholders should be accepted, and that the Union Trust Company of New York, as trustee, be requested to assist in carrying out the plan."

Boston Elevated Railroad Plans.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The bill for the Boston Elevated Railroad presented to the Legislature to-day makes several notable changes in location. Under the old bill the damage clause made it prohibitive to run through the congested districts, and therefore the road will be compelled to go through the subway. The structure is to be after the style of the Chicago elevated system, whereby strength is obtained by lattice work. The bill provides for a lease of the elevated road to the West End Street Railroad Company. The power will be electric, four cars to a train, each car to seat sixty people, one motor car to each train. The capitalization is $10,000,000.

Railroad Hearing in New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The State Railroad Commission to-day set down a hearing for Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, New York City, on the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York for the approval of the commision of its proposed substitution of the underground electric trolley for other motive power on the following lines: Eighth Avenue, Hudson Street, Canal Street, West Broadway, Vesey Street, Amsterdam Avenue, Boulevard, Fifty-ninth Street, West Street, Sixth Avenue, Church Street, Trinity Place, and Battery Place.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Rates on new iron and steel rails from Lorain, Ohio, to Highland Beach, N. J., set by the Joint Traffic Association, are in carloads, minimum weight twelve tons, $8.70 per ton.

—Articles to incorporate the Oregon Short Line Railway Company have been filed in Utah. The capital stock is placed at $60,000,000, and the document names Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Carr, and Henry G. Nichols as stockholders.

—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, went last month to Southern California because of his failing health. Recently anxiety was caused by reports that his condition was serious, but Vice President Bond contradicts this and says that Mr. Miller's health is slowly mending.

—The sale of the Central of Georgia Railway to the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway Company, opposed by the bondholders of the Eatonton Branch Railroad, whose bonds are guaranteed by the purchasing road, is to be passed upon by the Savannah courts. The Eatonton bondholders deny that their litigation was suggested or abetted by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVERS.

Government and State Aid Asked for Laudable Purposes.

A report adopted at the second Pan-American Medical Congress, held last November at Mexico City, has been presented to the United States Senate regarding a Department of Public Health for the United States.

The proposed bill is wide in its features. It proposes gathering information from every possible source relating to public health, sanitation, food, and diseases. It asks the appointment by the President of a statistic and compiling secretary, at a salary of $8,000, with an assistant at $5,000. The information thus gathered is to be published for issuance each week.

The committee in addition recommends the passage of uniform laws, National and State, regulating the importation, exportation, sale, and inspection of food, laws regarding the sale of drugs and chemicals, sanitation of railroad cars, hospitals, and jails, and an appropriation of money by the States and General Government for the scientific investigation of public health matters in this and foreign countries.

PEARL INDUSTRY WANING,

How the Pearl Divers of Mozambique Damage Their Pearls.

Fine pearls are often damaged by too much haste on the part of the pearl fisher to get them out of the shells. Pearl diving used to be an important and valuable industry off the coast of Mozambique. Now, according to United States Consul Hollis, the industry is very small. Bazaruto Kafirs still continue to fish for pearls, but as they roast the oysters, instead of letting them rot, the pearls are always more or less damaged by heat. The Bazaruto pearls, as well as a few that are obtained near the mouth of the Rovuma, are shipped by the Indian traders to Bombay and Zanzibar.

Some years ago, writes Consul Hollis, a concession was granted by the Portuguese Government for a company of American pearl divers to exploit the reputed rich pearl fisheries of the Bazaruto Islands, which are situated a few miles from the coast and about midway between Inhambane and Beira. An attempt was made to work the concession, but it is recorded by the American Consul that "bad management, lack of funds, heavy expenses, and political difficulties combined to kill the enterprise."

The pearl diver is gradually becoming extinct, particularly in the vicinity of Mozambique. There is now no local market for pearls in that locality.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions Received by the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

Holy Communion, Episcopal	$62.00
Trinity, Episcopal, additional	49.52
St. Edward the Martyr, Episcopal	15.43
St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal	11.35
St. Augustine's Chapel, additional	5.06
St. Thomas's Episcopal, additional	5.00

From Miscellaneous Sources.

Adrian Iselin	$500	Billwiller Brothers	$10
N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co.	52	Peter Marié	10
Wm. B. Isham	50	Mrs. W. S. Gurnee	10
H. J. B.	50	T. M. Markoe	10
Mrs. Roswell Smith	50	Louis B. McCagg	10
W. H. Russell	25	Levi. Sondheimer & Co.	7
Phillips Phoenix	25	A. H. Gallatin	5
J. W. Pinchot	25	Mrs. Sarah L. Clarke Hoyt	25
J. W. C.	25	Macdonald	5
Nathaniel Myers	10	Francis G. Gorham	5
Robert S. Minturn	10	Lewis & Conger	5
Edmund Wetmore	10		

From Printers, Type Founders, and Paper Dealers.

Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	$25	G. Bruce's Son & Co.	$10
Henry Lindenmeyr's Sons	25	Conrow Brothers	10
Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.	15	Adams & Bishop Co.	10
		Am. Type Founders' Co.	10

Louis Stix, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary, reports the following collections:

From Dry Goods Trade.

Amount previously reported	$4,685	W. H. Hitchcock & Co.	$50
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100	Willimantic Linen Co.	25
Coats Thread Co	100	Rockfellow & Shepard	25
Cheney Bros.	100	Hewlett Scudder	25
Wise Bros.	50	Hockanum & Co.	25
Stern Bros.	50		
Aitken, Son & Co.	50		
Total			$5,285

A Boy Allowed $5,000 a Year.

Horace Secor, Jr., as referee, has filed his report with the Supreme Court on the application of Maria W. Chisholm, aunt and guardian of Francis M. Whaley, that an increased allowance be made to her ward. The boy is nine years of age, and is the grandson of Nathaniel L. McCready, the steamship owner, who died in 1887. The allowance to the youngster was some time ago fixed at $4,000, and the application of his guardian is now to have it increased to $7,500. The referee finds that the amount of the estate inherited by the boy is $620,000, from which, after deducting expenses, commissions, and other charges, an income of $14,000 a year is left He reports in favor of increasing the allowance for the boy to $5,000 a year, with no compensation to the guardian, but that this amount be not paid to her until she has accounted for other moneys received.

Warning of an Impostor.

The Charity Society is requested to warn the public against a Scotchman, sometimes claiming to be an Englishman, Robertson by name, light-haired, about thirty-five years of age. He carries with him a sealed letter of introduction to a firm in New England. He says he is from Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia, and can get work in the town to which he wishes to go at $2.50 a day, if he can get there at once. He is reported to have obtained enough money several times to enable him to deliver the sealed letter.

Mr. Cockran Goes to Europe.

W. Bourke Cockran sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamship New York. He declined to state where he was going, or for what purpose, but was emphatic in denying a newspaper story to the effect that he had had a long interview with Mark Hanna recently on the question of the Sugar Trust. He will remain abroad five weeks.

DETECTIVE SERVICE BETTER.

CAPT. O'BRIEN SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

The Work of the Bureau Handicapped, However, by the Leniency of Police Magistrates to Suspicious Persons.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bureau submitted to the Police Commissioners yesterday, through Chief Conlin, the report of his bureau for 1896. It praises the work of the last year, and, to show the improvement, a comparison is made with the year 1894. That year was the last under the old régime. In almost every instance the figures given show an improvement in the amount of property recovered, arrests of all kinds, and convictions.

Speaking generally, Capt. O'Brien says the efficiency of his force in protecting the public from criminals was demonstrated in the year just passed. The visit of Li Hung Chang, the political meetings, and parades attracted the attention of the professional criminal, as well as the large audiences at the Madison Square Garden who went to hear Bryan and Bourke Cockran and attended the Horse Show. Not one case of robbery at any of these three times was reported at Police Headquarters.

The fact that Police Magistrates deal too leniently with criminals found acting suspiciously is deplored.

"There is no keener observer of the manner in which laws against crime are enforced than the professional criminal," says Capt. O'Brien. "He is quick to perceive any loop-hole or technicality by which he can escape the penalty of his wrong-doing, and he is never slow in taking advantage thereof. Thus, the law-breaker to-day laughs at the helplessness of the efforts of the Police Department in general in the prevention of crime, and often when arrested under such circumstances as narrated above, acknowledges that he intended to commit a crime, and taunts the police officer with the fact that he cannot be punished therefor, and that he will be immediately discharged when brought before a Police Magistrate.

"Shall there be no punishment for the sneakthief who is found loitering in and around your bank, or shall a police officer stand by until he has looted your cash drawer or robbed one of your depositors?

"Shall there be no punishment for the pickpockets who are found surrounding you in a crowded car, omnibus, or other conveyance, or at a public meeting, or shall the officer stand by and wait until you are unlawfully deprived of your property?

"Shall there be no punishment for the notorious safe-breaker who may be found prowling around your place of business after midnight, or shall the officer stand by until he has blown open your safe and destroyed private and valuable papers which oftentimes cannot be duplicated?

"Shall there be no punishment for the burglar who is found manoeuvring around your private dwelling in the day or night time, or shall the police officer stand by until he has effected an entrance and perhaps taken human life in making his escape?

"Shall there be no punishment for the thug and highwayman who is found crouching or lurking in dark streets or other places, awaiting your approach, or shall the police officer look on and wait until you are throttled or struck down, robbed, and perhaps killed before taking any action?

"Even with our city's limits this restriction is a formidable embarrassment to the repression of the criminal population. It should be the source of serious reflection to all law-abiding citizens. It increases with every increase of population, and, in the event of a Greater New York, with its many outlying suburbs to be protected, there must be some legislation perfected to check the dyed-in-the-wool criminals, who take pleasure in defiant violators of law, and who seemingly have unlimited license in so doing. The law should empower its officers to forestall, as well as to punish, the criminal. Until such action is taken, it is not difficult to foresee that in so enormous a centre of population a tremendous amount of crime must go unpunished, and in the war between the crook and the law, the crook will have all the advantage and the law all the handicap."

To Work for Good Roads.

The National League for Good Roads has issued broadcast a circular in part as follows:

"It is desirable to organize good-road leagues in every district and community of every county in each State—the various district and community leagues to appoint delegates to form county leagues, the county leagues to organize as State leagues—to stimulate the construction and maintenance of good roads throughout the United States. To carry out the objects it is proposed to extend the working organization of the National League for Good Roads. The co-operation of all State boards and of all local leagues, good roads associations, or improvement societies where State leagues have not yet been organized, and also of individual good roads advocates, is desired. If you will reply to this letter, sending your name and address to the Secretary of the National League for Good Roads, 219 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal., further information will be sent you."

New Corporations.

—The Prince & Kinkel Iron Works of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—K. N. Prince, Buckfield, Me.; Robert A. Kinkel and Julia F. Kinkel, Stapleton, S. I.

—Fashion Company of Buffalo, to carry on a general merchant tailoring business; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. E. Nicklis, E. C. Rumrill, F. O. Ranney, George W. Grimm, and Frank M. Chapin, Buffalo.

—The Rigby Water Proofing Company of America of New York City, to manufacture textile fabrics; capital, $360,000. Directors—S. Orson Shorey and Charles L. Shorey, Montreal; Frank Peterson, John V. Lamarche, and A. Allen Hand, New York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Yvette Guilbert, the French concert hall singer, started home yesterday morning on the steamship New York.

—James P. Knight, 221 West Forty-ninth Street, was sworn in by Mayor Strong yesterday, as an examiner to the Board of Plumbers.

—Recorder Goff yesterday sentenced Henry Waters, thirty-six years old, to six years in State Prison. The man has been convicted of forging a check for $13.

—J. Edward Simmons and Frederick D. Tappen, with their families, will sail Saturday on the steamship Creole of the Cromwell Line, for New Orleans. Then they will take a palace car for a trip to Mexico and California.

—Detective Sergeant John Cuff of the District Attorney's office, sailed for England yesterday, to bring back Latimer E. Jones, who was arrested near London a few weeks ago, charged with committing forgery in this city.

—The new Delehanty self-dumping propellor has been completed and will be moored at the foot of East Seventeenth Street at noon to-day. It was built for the Street Cleaning Department, at an expense of $33,000. It has been named the "Cinderella."

—A. J. Burns, 61 Norfolk Street, Newark, N. J., while stepping on a ferryboat at the Desbrosses Street ferry yesterday afternoon, picked up a pocketbook containing $269. Burns turned the pocketbook and money over to George P. Matthews, the Pennsylvania Railroad Agent at the ferry. Matthews took the money to the Leonard Street Station. Capt. Cross sent it to Police Headquarters, where it was placed in the hands of Property Clerk Harriott.

Brooklyn.

—The Democratic General Committee, now that the announcement of the new election district boundaries has been made, will meet next Monday or Tuesday evening and take steps to prepare for a new enrollment and for the district primaries.

—President Berri of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday ordered all the signs intended to direct passengers to the various trolley and elevated roads centring at the bridge taken off. The order was prompted by an application of the Brooklyn Heights Company to place a new and elaborate sign for the further guidance of New York passengers.

Testimonial to Col. Greene.

Col. Francis V. Greene was the recipient of a handsome silver centrepiece last evening, presented by the Superintendents of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of which he is the President. The testimonial was made by Tiffany & Co., and is a beautiful example of the silversmith's art, measuring 20 inches in diameter and 5 inches in height. The centre is richly gilt, and bears an inscription which explains the gift.

The centrepiece has a wide, rolling flange, and forming a part of the decorations upon it are six oval vignettes, containing scenes and insignia incidental to Col. Greene's active career. One of the etchings recalls his cadetship at West Point, another his experience upon the frontier in the United States Boundary Survey, and a third pictures him upon the staff of Grand Duke Nicolai at Moscow. The testimonial is of sterling silver, and weighs over 132 ounces.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-1aw6mTh

DE FOREST, AGNES FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara Teresa De Forest, if living; James O'Shea, if living; Mary E. O'Shea, if living, and, if they are not living, to their heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally to all persons interested in the estate of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, deceased, as heirs or next of kin, if any; the names and places of residence of all of whom are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. Wherry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22nd day of April, 1881, relating to his personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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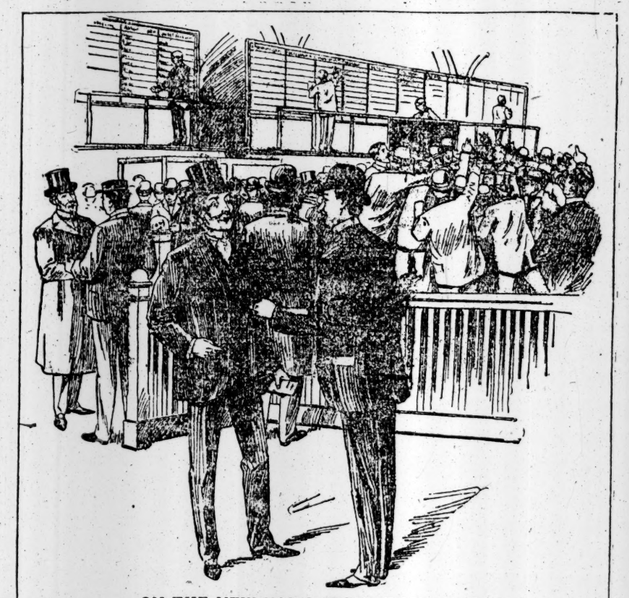

ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROWN. I say, Barnes, those things you gave me are a great scheme.

BARNES. You mean the Ripans Tabules?

BROWN. Yes. When I went on the Exchange last Friday the bear crowd were knocking the stuffing out of Burlington & Quincy and I was long of it. That gone feeling in the pit of my stomach that I guess you know about took strong possession of me. I remembered the story of the old gentleman who always took a Tabule when he found himself losing his temper, so I swallowed one then and there.

BARNES. Did it cure you?

BROWN. Indeed it did. I was all right in ten minutes. Always before on such occasions I have had a headache and a tired feeling to take home with me. One Gives Relief.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. GEORGE A. CRAIGIN, Administrator; WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTh

DE FOREST, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily Hicks, Charles MacDonald, Alfred MacDonald, Donald MacDonald, Mary MacDonald, Benjamin De Forest, William H. De Forest, Kate Adams, Mary De Forest, Henry S. De Forest, Thomas B. De Forest, Grace De Forest, Mamie De Forest, Sophia Wait, Fannie Madden, George R. Sheldon, William C. Sheldon, Ella Prentice, Kate Harrison, William H. De Forest, Othniel De Forest, Rebecca De Forest Lyon, and Nannie De Forest, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration should not be granted to your petitioner, or such of the next of kin as may be entitled thereto, and to the Public Administrator of the City of New York, of the estate of WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja14-1aw6wTh&f25.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-1aw6mTh

HARBECK, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HARBECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Islip, Suffolk County, New York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1897. CHARLES T. HARBECK and ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors. f11-1aw6mTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. au6-1aw6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1896. SARAH HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mTh

LENTILHON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Lentilhon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Carmalt, Sherrill & Lockwood, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. EUGENE LENTILHON, JAMES G. JANEWAY, Executors. CARMALT, SHERRILL & LOCKWOOD, 35 Nassau Street, Attorneys for Executors. ja21-1aw6mTh&jy22

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-1aw6mTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH, otherwise written MARGARET SMYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s24-1aw6mTh

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-1aw6mTh

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE. Special Castings, &c.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897, for the delivery at West Point, N. Y., of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Special Castings, &c. Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and constructing jetties at Winyaw Bay, S. C., for building steam pump dredge, and for completing mud dyke on South Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Capt., Engr.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC LATRINE.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon Saturday, March 6, 1897, for the construction of a Public Latrine. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8, 1897.—Proposals for dredging in Wilmington Harbor and Christiana River, Del., will be received until noon, MARCH 11, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1423 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., February 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, March 9, 1897, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with Bedsheets, Beeswax, Wool Blankets, Brooms, Bugles, Buttons, Forage Caps, Fur Caps, Cap Ornaments, Casters, Clarionet Reeds and Caps, Facing Cloth, Spool Cotton, Sky Blue Doeskin, Drum Heads, Cords, Rods, and Slings, Cotton Duck, Flags, Blouse, Shirting, and Canton Flannels, Fur Gauntlets, Campaign Hats, Corset and White Jeans, Sky Blue and Dark Blue Kersey, Leggins, Gilling Line, Manila Line, Mattresses, Mosquito Head Nets, Music Pouches, Music Stands, Overshoes, Wrapping Paper, Pillows, Rubber Ponchos, Cotton Rope, Sheeting, Silk, Silesia, Wool Stockings, Tags, Tent Slips, Linen Thread, Trumpet Cords and Tassels, Twine, Cotton Undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state dates and quantities of their proposed deliveries. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to Bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be inclosed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS:

Proposals for electric wiring, (amended specifications.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required in installing the Electric wiring and fixtures in the Workshop building, Kitchen building, Laundry building, and Female employes' building at Ward's Island, N. Y., and frame building for male employes at Central Islip, N. Y., for the Manhattan State Hospital, in accordance with the amended specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M., February 11, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the Electric wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them eslewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved Surety Company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interest of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President, Board of Managers.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILton, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust—8:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Grand Masquerade Ball.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
WANAMAKER'S—Continental Cycle Carnival—9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.

THE PLAIN PATH OF SAFETY.

It is one of the mysteries of human conduct that when a political party wins a great victory by pledges and promises that bring to it the support of many besides its own constant adherents the men whom it has put in office and those who manage its organization promptly proceed to disregard the pledges and break the word of promise to the hope, if not to the ear, to alienate the newly gained support and set a reaction going which leads inevitably to defeat in the next contest. That is what the Republicans have been doing in Washington for two months by forgetting the issue on which they gained their victory and taking up one in which they had been defeated once and would have been defeated again if the election had turned upon it. That is what they have been doing in this State by such appointments to office as Gov. BLACK has made and the attack upon the merit system of appointment which he has instigated or encouraged.

There are already symptoms of alarm at the setting in of the reaction, and it seems to shake the purpose of some of the leaders regarding the consequences of the next election if the Greater New York charter should be adopted at the present session of the Legislature. That charter has been framed, in the essential matter of providing for a representative body to exercise local legislative functions, with a direct view to inviting a party contest for its control. The very act of so framing it is calculated to repel from its support and from sympathy with the party responsible for shaping it the great independent vote of the city and to accelerate the reaction which threatens the ascendency of that party. Let the Greater New York charter be adopted with the provisions for a Municipal Assembly which the commission has put into it and let a party contest be started for the control of the Government of the Greater New York under this charter, and the Republican defeat would be certain and overwhelming, and for this and other reasons it would be deserved.

The way to avoid this is not to abandon the charter, but to cure its defects and prepare for taking the politics out of the coming municipal contest. The people of the metropolitan area are in favor of consolidation if it can be effected on the right principle. They have so voted, and the party in control of the present Legislature is doubly pledged to carry it out, by the action of the last session and the promise of the present session. To give it up now would have as bad an effect upon the party's prospects as to try to accomplish it in the wrong way. In either case there would be such a disappointment and dissatisfaction as would make Republican success in these cities impossible next Fall.

Now, the path of wisdom, of plain ordinary political sense, for the Republican leaders and legislators is not to attempt to gain a party success under the new charter, for that is impossible in a territory three-fifths of whose vote is Democratic, but to prevent their opponents from gaining a party success either with or without a new charter. This can be done by framing that instrument so as to facilitate and encourage the application of non-partisanship in municipal administration and directing the canvass for the election of candidates who will be pledged to that policy and can be trusted to carry it out. The Republicans cannot command a majority of votes in the Greater New York for a partisan control of the City Government. Neither can the Democrats, if any alternative but party control is presented. We have not the least doubt that a majority, and a large majority, of the citizens are in favor of honest and efficient administration without control by either party.

As the minority party in the greater city, the Republicans have all the advantage to gain from eliminating partisanship from its government and getting politics in the party sense out of the municipal canvass. The advantage will not be confined to the city, but will affect party interests at large. It will be especially advantageous for the Republicans to avoid a partisan conflict this year, and there is nothing by which they can do so much to check the current of reaction against their party in this State as to work for the cause of municipal home rule and better city government.

This they can do by remedying the defects of the charter draft, framing it with a view to avoiding party contests instead of inviting them, and making non-partisan administration easily attainable instead of practically unattainable; and then by joining in any and all organized efforts for electing to offices in the Greater New York Government men of high capacity and character pledged to perform their duties without reference to party ends. The only important changes required in the charter are such as would make the Police Department single-headed and establish a separate Department of Elections, and would give us a Municipal Council of one chamber whose members would be chosen by large constituencies. This would disarm opposition to consolidation and to the adoption of a charter now and would dispel the political danger which is making the Republican leaders hesitate.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

To-morrow, Feb. 12, being the anniversary of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is a legal holiday in the States of Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Washington. This fact will produce a considerable amount of inconvenience and confusion to citizens of these Commonwealths and also to citizens of other Commonwealths who have dealings with them. Obligations maturing on a "dies non" are to be discharged the day after. When a new holiday is created by statute it does not by any means follow that the knowledge of the law with which all citizens are charged is possessed by all citizens. In regard to citizens of other States, even if the legal presumption holds, they are not properly "charged with knowledge" of the enactments of any other State than their own. Here are five States which have seen fit to enact that the birthday of LINCOLN should be a legal holiday. The same number of States have made a like enactment with regard to LEE'S. Labor Day is observed as the first Monday of September in thirty-five States. In Pennsylvania it is observed two days earlier. In California it is observed thirty days later, and in Louisiana on Nov. 25. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S birthday is a holiday in Florida and nowhere else. Inauguration Day is a holiday in the District of Columbia alone. There are other anomalies in legal holidays which have the same confusing effect. Really, when one considers the effect upon business of the variety of laws and customs, it seems that Congress would be at least as well justified in taking charge of the business under the authority to regulate commerce between the States as it has under that authority been justified in doing several other things.

In fact, a legal holiday is not to be established without some consideration. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE confided to an acquaintance that his objection to the Roman Catholic Church was that it made too many holidays and thus reduced the productive power of mankind in Catholic countries. At another time he remarked that his own name-saint, NABULIONE, was so obscure a holy man that he did not even have a day "until I made the Pope give him one." The two sayings, taken together, are tremendously characteristic and illuminating. But the first one is none the less worth considering. Everybody over fifteen years of age will agree that the days when a man is at work, Sundays excepted, are likely to be the happiest as well as the most useful of his days. The fewer legal holidays there are, not only the greater is the sum of human production, but the more contented the producers are likely to be with their lot. There are certain holidays—Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and the Fourth of July—in which all Americans acquiesce and of which they prepare beforehand to make some use. Decoration Day, or Memorial Day, after thirty years, has not established itself in quite the same class, and still less has WASHINGTON'S Birthday, while Labor Day is a new-comer entitled to small consideration. The success of a holiday is to be judged by the universality of the tendency to treat it as such.

In this view of the case, we have already too many holidays, and there is no use in making more without the support of a very strong and general sentiment. This can scarcely be said to exist in the case of LINCOLN'S Birthday. Of course, we do not mean that Americans in general do not revere LINCOLN'S memory. But in establishing a public holiday there are other things to be taken into account than the memorableness of the man whom it is established to honor. One of these things is the date on which it falls. Now, LINCOLN'S Birthday is but ten days from that of WASHINGTON'S, and WASHINGTON'S Birthday has never been put upon the same footing with the great holidays simply because it falls in the wrong season. What can be done in the Northern States of this Union with the 22d of February as a "day off"? And when this is already established, what is the use of taking another day off ten days earlier? That it happens on the 12th of February is a reason why LINCOLN'S Birthday cannot become a popular holiday. The Legislature of Connecticut showed more sense when it made the 15th of October Lincoln Day than if it had followed the five States which have chosen the actual anniversary. The present Legislature of New York would undoubtedly make the birthday of T. C. PLATT a legal holiday, if PLATT said so. We should not approve the proposition, but we are free to say that July 15 is a more eligible date for a public holiday than Feb. 12, and is, moreover, a day further off from the Fourth than LINCOLN'S Birthday is from WASHINGTON'S.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE.

The correspondent who admits his error in stating that the Raines law was the first in this State to authorize the selling of liquor on Sunday by hotel keepers to their guests seems to us to fall into several others in making his explanation, printed in another column.

The fact is that the act of 1892 merely legalized a practice that had prevailed under all excise laws. There was hardly ever an effort, at least in large cities, to enforce the Sunday prohibition against hotels, and it was one spasmodic effort of the kind, which conspicuously failed in this city, that led to the change made by the Foley law.

The reason there was "no complaint" on the part of "bibulous guests" under the old law was that the law was not regarded, and no attempt was made to enforce it. Guests had their beverages precisely as they have them now, and not by obtaining them elsewhere or on other days like "the resident of a private house."

The reason why saloon keepers did not take advantage of the Foley law as of the Raines law is not that given or implied by the correspondent. They knew all about the law, but a hotel keeper had to pay a higher license fee than a saloon keeper, while he pays no higher tax under the Raines law. He had to have a distinct license as a hotel keeper, and the Excise Commissioners could grant it to him or not. Now there is no discretion.

There was no special inducement for the saloon keeper in this city to keep a hotel and pay the higher license fee, even if he could get the license, because down to 1895 he had no particular difficulty in selling on Sunday without all that extra trouble and expense. It cost him something in tribute to the police, but Sunday was his most profitable day, and he was not bothered about "guests" or "meals." The present Police Board changed all that.

The change made by the Raines law which bothered the mere saloon keeper most was that requiring his doors to be locked and the interior of his saloon to be exposed to view from the street on Sunday. That made the old form of evasion or violation impossible, so long as the police had any disposition to enforce the law, for their duty became easy. Hence the saloon keeper betook himself to the loophole provided in the Raines law by becoming a hotel keeper. It required no different certificate or higher tax, and it made no difference, in his paying the tax and getting a receipt, what he was going to keep. He was merely going to traffic in liquors to be drunk on the premises, and was not disqualified by the law for that particular business.

We do not think the "plain remedy" is a "restoration of the old law," which was always violated, but a reasonable regulation which can be honestly enforced because it has the support of public sentiment. Sunday prohibition, like any other prohibition that is not sustained by the community upon which it is imposed, produces evasion, hypocrisy, and contempt of law, and is therefore a pernicious policy.

REFORM—CHICAGO FASHION.

Chicago puts up with no half-way work. Visitors from the East and Chicago men in New York sometimes bring to us appalling stories of her municipal Government and the evils with which it is honeycombed. But when Chicago sets her broad shoulders to the wheel of reform it moves, moves at once, rapidly, and with effect. In the Spring of 1895 (March 20) an act was passed by the Illinois Legislature "to regulate the civil service of cities." It authorized a complete and stringent merit system in any city which should vote to accept it. On the 2d of April, thirteen days after the passage of the act, an election was held. In the meantime the civil service reformers conducted a rattling campaign. Meetings were held each day at the noon hour in the shops, yards, factories, and wherever the workingmen were gathered. A careful personal canvass was carried on in such districts as could be reached. The benefits of the new law were secured by a large majority. On July 1 the Mayor appointed a commission of three members, JOHN M. CLARK, President; ROBERT A. WALLER, and CHRISTOPHER HOTZ.

The commission has just submitted its second report, covering the year 1896. It is, to begin with, a beautifully printed document, such as New York rarely enjoys. It is written in clear, simple English. It is logical, well arranged, and interesting from the first page to the last. And it is very radical, as is the law under which the commission acts. Two points in the Chicago system are unknown elsewhere. One is that an appointment goes to the applicant standing highest in the competitive examination. The second is that no removal of an appointee under the rules can be made except for cause upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. The charges are investigated by the commission, and its finding is final. Both of these provisions have so far worked well. The latter has had, of course, but a limited application, as the number of appointments under the rules have as yet yielded but few removals. Our own judgment is that the principle governing removals is a mistaken one, but the experiment with it will be interesting.

The Chicago commission has had precisely the experience that every like body has had which has honestly and vigorously enforced the merit system. The good officers like it; the bad ones don't. The appointing officers have been freed from pressure and left with time for their really public duties. The appointees have gained in character, efficiency, self-respect, and sense of responsibility. They owe their appointment to no one but themselves, feel that they can keep their places as long as they do their work well, pay no political assessments, and vote as they please. The law absolutely forbids political contributions by any officer or employé of the city, and protects all against any ill effect of refusal to pay.

The commission states in a very clear way the essential difference between the old system and the new: "Under the old system the chief consideration in making an appointment was to confer a benefit upon the person appointed; under the merit system the only thing to be considered is the benefit which will accrue to the public service." An illustration of the practical nature of this difference and the quickness with which common sense recognizes it is given in the severe physical examinations for the Police and Fire Departments. These were at first objected to, but when it was pointed out that every appointee secured a claim on the pension fund, largely made up by money contributed by the men in these departments, the need and justice of selecting only strong and healthy men were promptly seen.

Apart from all specific instances of the practical value of sound business principles in public business as much as in private, the whole experience of the commission is conclusive on this point. Here is a commission of able, energetic, experienced business men. So far as their report shows, or our knowledge goes, they know nothing of "politics" as a trade or occupation, nor have they had much, if any, training in public administration. Under a law requiring the application of business principles to the civil service of a great and wealthy city, at a time when the service was run on wholly opposite principles, they go at their work as they would at the reorganization of a railway or any great industrial enterprise. They are bothered by none of the traditions of the politician or by the sophistries engendered by greed. They approach every case in the straightforward, common-sense manner in which they would deal with it in their own affairs. They set themselves to getting for their city the best work it can command, knowing that this is best got by just dealing on the one hand and on the other. They are not deceived by the notion that laziness or incapacity or dishonesty is any better in a Republican or in a Democrat than it otherwise would be. They see that it is bad always, and treat it as it ought to be treated. Thus they prove that business principles are as superior in practice as they are in theory, and as easy to enforce, if the effort be sincere and adequate, as they are sound.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is not a Republican paper, consequently its judgment regarding the charges which have been revived against Gen. ALGER cannot be attributed to party favoritism."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE TIMES is not a Republican paper, nor is it a Democratic paper. It is, as was clearly and specifically announced at the proper time, "a non-partisan newspaper." But we do not think so ill of such of our contemporaries as profess loyalty to one party or the other as to believe that they would deny justice to a soldier regarding his military record because he happened to be opposed to them in politics.

"Annexation is now dead in Hawaii," says the secretary of the ex-Queen. Jobs die hard. Sometimes, long after its vital spark was thought to be quenched by ill success and neglect, a job has risen and walked up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol and made Senators happy and prosperous by its genial presence.

The changes in the Immigration bill made by the conference committee and agreed to by the House are distinctly for the better. We think that the importance of them has been somewhat exaggerated, but it is obviously far wiser to accept the original principle of the bill that the test should be the ability to read and write, no matter what the language that could be read or written. And it is much more humane to admit the wife and minor children of a male immigrant otherwise desirable. These provisions, in our judgment, leave the essential safeguards as to immigration quite adequate.

The decision not to report the "anti-scalping" bill is explained partly by the fact that there would be no chance of its getting to a vote. But we are bound to say that, on the testimony given before the Senate committee, it is well that the whole subject should be more carefully considered before final action is taken. The argument and evidence of Mr. GEORGE M. MCKENZIE of Chicago for the American Ticket Brokers' Association on the 28th of January was a temperate and strong statement of the brokers' case. It gave some ground for the conclusion that the sale of tickets by brokers is rather a symptom than a real evil, and that whatever mischief may come from it is not due to the brokers. His general claim was that the brokers made competition possible and enabled the public to get the advantage of such competition; that this was done by procuring at a discount and selling below the tariff rates tickets of the weaker roads, which, if they maintained the rates of the stronger roads, would get no business. If this is so, and it seems to be admitted by the railway men, the real question involved is whether the law allows, or ought to allow, competition by which the traveler can profit. That is a much broader question than the rights of roads with reference to each other.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS has a peculiar standing, both in Spain and Cuba, as a badly beaten General who, in spite of his defeats, has retained the confidence of his Government and the respect of his antagonists. He is entitled to both, and it would be hard to name a man who would be more acceptable to both Spain and Cuba as a mediator, if mediation were still possible. In any case, his opinions upon the Spanish proposals for reform have a considerable value. He finds the promise of reform substantial, as indeed is indicated by the opposition to it in Spain, but he adds, what has been said before by impartial observers, that everything depends upon the mode of carrying out the project. If WEYLER were to undertake it, that would be one thing; if CAMPOS himself were authorized to put it into execution, that would be quite another. The open opposition of GOMEZ to the scheme was to be expected. He is one of the Cubans who have burned their bridges. Cubans who have not burned their bridges will be inclined to ask for guarantees of good faith. Such Cubans are certainly not very happy as they are. If they could be assured that the offered Council of Administration would be made representative of Cuba, that a fair-minded man would be Viceroy, and that the objections of detail made to the scheme by CAMPOS would be met, they would probably be disposed to take the offer into serious consideration. But if they received satisfaction on these points, would not the proceedings be peremptorily stopped by Spanish hostility?

If the attack upon the civil service system of this State makes a stanch supporter of it out of such a stalwart Tammany Democrat as Senator CANTOR, on the ground that he will not countenance efforts to evade the Constitution, it will not be without its good effects. There is no manner of doubt about the meaning or the purpose of the Constitution, and Democrats are or profess to be sticklers for its strict observance. Perhaps it will make them supporters of the merit system, which is "imbedded" in its provisions, for there is not the least chance of getting it disimbedded, and it will be their best policy to accept and defend it in good faith. Neither is there any manner of doubt about the meaning or the purpose of the effort to have the law modified in accordance with the ideas of ABE GRUBER and Gov. BLACK. It seeks to evade the Constitutional requirement and it is doomed to defeat in the courts and before the people, even though it should prevail in the present Legislature. If it makes civil service reformers of the Democrats, it will be a good thing for them and for the cause, for it will not make supporters of the spoils system of those Republicans who are civil service reformers already. It will only tend to defeat the party because its politicians betray it. This is really not a party issue at all, but an issue between the people and the spoils politicians.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By the census just completed in France, the population of that country is shown to be 38,517,975, which is an increase of only 175,027 over the population it had in 1891. This is an ominous showing, but the Minister of the Interior is trying to minimize the alarm it has produced by pointing out that of late years there has been a large emigration to the colonies, especially to Algeria, and that more troops are now kept in remote possessions than formerly. At the same time, he is compelled to confess that there is a marked tendency in the population to remain almost stationary, and that it does not increase in anything like the same proportions as its neighbors. While in twenty-four departments the inhabitants have increased, there has been an absolute diminution in sixty-three. Oddly enough, this census shows that fewer foreigners are settled in France than was the case in 1891. In that year the number of the alien residents was given as 1,101,798, while now it is 1,027,191. This falling off is attributed to the law on nationality promulgated in 1889 and also to the efforts made to protect the interests of the French workman against foreign rivals.

—PAUL D'ENJOY, a Frenchman, who has been exploring that part of Indo-China which lies between the eleventh and twelfth parallel of latitude and the one hundred and fourth and one hundred and sixth degree of longitude, claims to have found in the densely wooded mountains of that region a tribe of savages whom the Anamese call Moï, and who will, perhaps, turn out to be the long-sought missing link between men and apes. According to a somewhat unsatisfactory article that appears in L'Anthropologie, many members of this tribe, all, indeed, whose blood is not mixed with that of the neighboring races, have a well-developed caudal appendage. Whether this tail is long or short, whether the possessor can hang from a bough by it or wag it as a demonstration of joy or gratitude, M. D'ENJOY fails to state. He does, however, give many and uncomplimentary details about the character of a Moï warrior whom he captured and held prisoner for several days. The creature did not lack intelligence and could make himself understood by some of the explorer's Anamese followers, but he was extremely fierce, showed no sense of right and wrong, and finally killed one of his guards and escaped. Just why he should not have done this is hard to see, for he had been deprived of liberty in the interests of a scientific curiosity, which no savage, with a tail or without one, could be expected to appreciate.

—A long article in The London Times states the present condition of the American merchant marine as compared with that of England, and then discusses the possibility that some day we may equal or surpass the older country in this phase of commercial activity. From a review of the respective tonnage of the two countries, as shown by the statistics of the past ten years and the character of the vessels forming it in each case, this writer deduces that the United States, despite energetic efforts, has as yet made no progress toward successful rivalry with England for the world's carrying trade, or even in the transportation of our own products. Turning to the future, The Times's authority says that the case is by no means hopeless for us, and that, from a purely commercial and monetary point of view, the rivaling of the British marine is not so difficult as it might appear. The value of England's merchant vessels is approximately £72,000,000, and he declares that the duplication of this fleet is not impossible for a nation that has carried out a system of railroad transportation the cost of which is estimated at over £2,000,000,000, or about thirty times as much. The really debatable question, he thinks, is whether a merchant navy thus called into existence would be likely to take from the British marine any considerable part of the world-wide commerce that has planted the Union Jack wherever trade is carried on. This, it is declared, could only result from our possession of a better mercantile system and connection, a more effective personnel, a lower working cost, and a more extended trade. None of these conditions seems to him likely to be fulfilled, and therefore he reaches the conclusion that "while it would be a rash thing to assert that the American merchant navy will never seriously compete with the British marine, it is safe enough to assume that the Union Jack is not likely to have anything to fear from the Stars and Stripes for a long time to come." There is apparently an element of self-contradiction in this summing up, for why should the Union Jack not have anything to fear from a serious competition?

PERSONAL.

—Mr. C. C. LANEY, the engineer and Superintendent of the Rochester parks, has just used a ten days' leave of absence in studying the recreation grounds of this city and Brooklyn, and has returned home full of enthusiastic admiration for the magnificent trees in Prospect Park, which surpass, he says, those in any of the many parks he has visited. Of the trees in Central Park he could find nothing better to say than that, being in great part newly planted, they offered him an excellent opportunity to study the earlier stages of arboreal growth.

—Nothwithstanding the repeated and very definite statements sent out in the last few months from the little Minnesota town of Sleepy Eye about a marvelous rotary steam engine, and its sale for a marvelous price to an English syndicate, there has been from the first a decided inclination to doubt the truth of the stories, and to credit the inventor of the new motor with considerably more imagination than mechanical knowledge. There were many obvious absurdities of detail in the description of the engine and of what it would do, and its owner, a man named GRANT BRAMBEL, never gave any real proof of possessing more money than the Western Union pays him for receiving and sending telegraphic messages at that extremely unimportant station. Recently The Minneapolis Times determined to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the results occupy an entire page of that paper. Without going to the length of charging BRAMBEL with being a humbug, it has disproved almost every one of his statements about the power of his engine, about its successful use in shops at Duluth, Minn.; Trenton, N. J.; Springfield, Ohio; Toronto, Ontario, and elsewhere, and about his huge deposits of money in the banks of various cities. The tales of an English syndicate seem to have had no other foundation than the chance visit to Sleepy Eye of an English engineer who examined BRAMBEL'S model, but who, so far as known, did not have authority to pay $6,700,000 for it, as one report says, or $1,600,000, which is the sum mentioned in another. That the telegrapher did make a rotary engine something like a turbine is true, but the only practical machinists who saw it work say that it used an enormous amount of steam and was of no commercial value.

—It is intensely interesting to learn that Mr. RICHARD CROKER has "a chilled-steel expression," which he puts on whenever a reporter asks him a question which, for one reason or another, he does not consider it judicious to answer. An interviewer, who sought the great man's views on local politics this week, was kindly supplied enough variants of "I don't know" and "I do not care to discuss that matter at present" to fill a quarter of a column of space, but then the practical Mr. CROKER, wearied of this rather profitless form of eloquence, and, to use the properly reverent language of his interloculator, "that familiar chilled-steel expression came into his face—an unfailing sign that he did not intend to say anything further." People whose ill fortune it is never to have studied the sweep of emotion after emotion over the face of this remarkable statesman cannot but regret that the metallic safeguard was assumed in the presence of one to whom it was no novelty, and who therefore did not consider it worth description. The general public is thereby balked in its natural desire to know just what a chilled-steel expression is like, whether it bears any resemblance to the torpedo nets used by warships, and if so, where the owner carries it during the occasional intervals when reporters and other unauthorized persons are not trying to tap his reservoir of political wisdom. And how about Mr. CROKER'S other expressions? Has he one of manganese bronze, another of aluminium, and a third—for wear among the higher English nobility—composed of that combination of copper and zinc, or arsenice, which was invented by the scientific Prince RUPERT? These are all important problems, and their solutions, alas! must wait till somebody to whom Mr. CROKER'S features are not familiar gets an opportunity to investigate them.

—Something more than local interest attaches to the "controversy" or "difficulty" or whatever may now be the proper term, which took place in the streets of Memphis this week. A few days ago The Commercial Appeal of that city contained a long editorial article in which ex-Congressman W. R. MOORE was described as a malignant maniac who had hitherto deluded people into regarding him as a grotesque but harmless and gentlemanly imbecile, provocative of more amusement than anger; but who at last had revealed himself in his true form by questioning the honor of a prominent citizen of Memphis, a citizen with some of the frailties common to mortals, indeed, but whose character was infinitely beyond the reach of any assault that might be made upon it by misguided and more or less irresponsible wretches like the ex-Congressman. All this was expressed with that picturesque wealth of adjectives and epithets which is the peculiar attribute of Southern journalism of the old school, and closely following it comes the assault upon Mr. MOORE with a loaded cane, wielded by the prominent and nearly perfect citizen in question, who turns out to be H. L. BRINKLEY, a city official and ex-State Legislator. Mr. BRINKLEY, it seems, is interested in raising a lot of money for a railway, and Mr. MOORE attempted to prevent him from doing so by issuing a circular in which not only was the railway scheme denounced, but the promoter's habits as a poker player were criticised with severity. The editorial article and the assault were the natural sequences. Now, Mr. MOORE has long been addicted to the circular habit, and there are few newspaper offices in the country to whose waste-baskets his voluminous effusions on all imaginable subjects have not been consigned on frequent occasions. Hence the general interest that will be taken in his present mishap.

RAINES LAW SUNDAY PROVISION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 6th inst., Mr. Thomas A. Fulton, who subscribes himself as Secretary Excise Reform Association, asserts that my facts are all wrong, and my deductions, therefore, worthless. This easy method of disposing of my suggestions is founded upon one error in one of my statements; which error is of but slight, if any, importance to my argument.

I asserted that the provision of the Raines law which expressly permits hotel keepers to sell liquor on Sunday to their guests with their meals was a radical innovation upon previous excise legislation in this State; and that no law of this State ever before authorized the selling of liquor on Sunday. It seems that this statement was not strictly correct, because the excise law of 1892 contained a provision substantially the same as the Raines law in this respect.

This clause of the law of 1892, however, seems to have been unobserved, or to have attracted no attention by saloon keepers; and no attempt was made under it to evade the restrictions against Sunday selling until the Raines law came into force. While, therefore, the Raines law did not initiate the policy of allowing hotel keepers to sell liquor on Sunday, it was not until the enactment of that law that the possibilities of using this provision for the purpose of evading the general provisions against Sunday selling were discovered. And this evasion is the more easily accomplished under the Raines law, because almost any person who pleases may open a hotel and procure a tax certificate for that purpose, while under the old law only those who could obtain a hotel license could do so.

It does not matter, therefore, whether the innovation was made in 1892 or in 1896; it is that innovation which has caused the difficulty, and the plain remedy is a return to the former policy and a restoration of the old law. Therefore, whether my facts are all wrong or not, the deductions from unquestioned facts are the same as those made by me.

Mr. Fulton is of opinion that "no bona fide guest of a hotel, which is his home temporarily or permanently, who uses alcoholic beverages with his meals through the week should be denied the same on Sunday, because he happens to reside in a hotel and not in a private house." Very well; the law as it was gave to the resident of a hotel the same privileges as were accorded to the resident of a private house. He had the same opportunity to purchase alcoholic beverages as the private householder had, and in the same way. There was no complaint heard under the old law on the part of the bibulous guests of real hotels; and yet that law, from the time of its enactment in 1857, down to 1892, prohibited hotel keepers, not only from selling, but from giving away intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Are the necessities of hotel guests any greater now than then? And are the interests of dealers in alcoholic beverages, and the appetites of those who drink them, of so much more importance than the interests of the buyers and sellers of other wares that they should be excepted from the operation of the Sunday laws? W. FARRINGTON.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 9, 1897.

Why He Likes The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please find remittance of my subscription herewith. I have been a subscriber for the daily TIMES almost continuously for several years. It was to me a very acceptable paper before its recent improvements; it is now still more so.

The qualities which commend it to me are:

1. It is clean.
2. It is independent.
3. It is able and fair in editorial discussion.
4. It is fearless in its exposure of imbecility, rascality, and corruption in public life.
5. It is steadfastly opposed to the monopoly, extravagance, and anarchy-breeding fraud known as protectionism.
6. It is opposed to protectionism's twin sister fraud, known as the double-standard, miscalled bimetallism.
7. It is a stanch supporter of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, one of the best and ablest in the history of this country.

I sincerely hope THE TIMES will continue to practice all these virtues. So long as it does so, it will suit me.

Very respectfully,
ALFRED E. LEE.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1897.

His Praise for The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES this Winter, and am very much pleased with the improvements in the paper. I approve particularly of the efforts to exclude sensational and unclean reports of the crimes and vices with which so many papers are filled. These things, in my opinion, are not news at all; they are merely filthy food for diseased imaginations or malicious scandal provided to gratify an ignorant curiosity.

Into the vexed question of whether the public or the papers are most to blame for the provision and reception of such "reading matter," I do not care to enter. The only point that is perfectly clear and beyond dispute is that the present condition of the press, however great its merits in regard to enterprise and industry and skill may be, is very lamentable in respect of cleanliness and moral discrimination.

The time has certainly come for a reaction. A newspaper like THE TIMES, which takes it for granted that its readers are not, and ought not to be, omniverous, and acts consistently upon the supposition that they do not care to devour a pack of dirt every morning, ought certainly to receive a cordial welcome among intelligent and self-respecting people.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Brick Church Manse, Feb. 8, 1897.

THE OLD GRIND.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Sometimes I look upon the rich
With envy in my breast,
And think how pleasant it would be
To just "saw off" and rest—
To smoke cigars and loaf around,
While others worked away—
With plenty "salted down," of course,
For the future rainy day.

Oh, what a joy 'twould be to tell
The man who bosses me
That I was tired of his style—
To brace up and be free!
And, in the lazy mornings, how
I'd like to lie abed,
And what a pleasure to get out
And be a thoroughbred!

Such thoughts I have sometimes, but when
I'm ill and have to stay
Indoors a day or two, ah, then
My envy fades away!
I think of all the boys at work,
And know no peace of mind
Until they let me out and I
Resume the good old grind!

CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

The Town of Bida Assaulted and Taken by the Niger Expedition.

ONE OF THE OFFICERS KILLED.

The Foulah Army Was Much Larger than the Forces of the Expedition —No Details of the Fighting Yet Received.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Information has been received here that the British Niger expedition has captured the town of Bida, the capital of the Foulah tribe. One officer was killed in the assault upon the town.

Later dispatches say that the officer killed in the capture of Bida was Lieut. Thomson of the Leicestershire Regiment.

The Foulah army is said to have comprised about 20,000 men, while the expedition numbered a little over 500 men, with six Maxim guns and 900 carriers, backed up by a flotilla of river steamers. No details of the fighting have yet been received.

PRINCE GEORGE OFF TO CRETE.

HIS TORPEDO FLEET SAILED FROM ATHENS YESTERDAY.

A Grand Reception Given the Prince Before Starting—The Town of Retimo Set on Fire.

ATHENS, Feb. 10.—The torpedo fleet commanded by Prince George, second son of the King of Greece, has sailed for Crete.

Before the fleet departed Prince George was given a grand ovation. The Prince declared that he would prevent the Turkish troops sent from Smyrna, the news of whose dispatch to Crete created intense excitement here, from debarking on the island.

Advices received in Athens state that the town of Retimo, Crete, has been set on fire in several places by Mussulmans.

ARCHDUKE OTTO IN BERLIN,

Received by Emperor William and the Royal Princes.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Archduke Otto of Austria, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, arrived here to-day, and was received at the station by the Emperor, who warmly embraced and kissed him. Accompanying the Emperor were the royal princes and all of the Generals of the Berlin garrison.

The Archduke, the Emperor, and the others then entered carriages and were driven to the castle, where the Archduke was entertained at luncheon. In the evening a grand banquet was given in his honor, which was followed by a State ball.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S PLANS.

Little Known of His Movements Regarding Bimetallism.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The movements of United States Senator F. O. Wolcott, who is visiting the Continent in the interests of bimetallism, are reported to be very uncertain.

All that is known of his plans is that he will return to London on Feb. 20, and sail for New York on board the steamer Aurania on Feb. 27.

Precautions Against the Plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Russian Government has forbidden pilgrimages of Moslems to Mecca through Russian territory, and has also forbidden Russian Christians to visit the shrines in the East. These measures are taken as a precaution against the bubonic plague, and cordons of officers have been assigned to closely watch the Russian frontiers to prevent the introduction of the plague.

Honor for an American Artist.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Post to-morrow will publish a Paris dispatch announcing that the American artist William Donnat has been promoted to be an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill providing for the closing of public houses on Sundays was rejected by a vote of 209 to 149.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The British steamer Thornaby, Capt. Chiswick, from Baltimore Jan. 17 for Copenhagen, is ashore off the Hirsholmen Islands, Denmark.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The Government has ordered the prosecution of several university professors who recently signed a declaration in favor of the striking dock laborers of Hamburg.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 10.—Vice Admiral Montt, formerly President of Chile, who left Valparaiso for New York on Jan. 21, will sail from this port for his destination on the steamer Advance on Sunday, Feb. 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—The Greek Patriarch, Anthymos VII., whose resignation has been requested by the Greek population of Constantinople, and against whom a demonstration was made on the 1st inst., has resigned.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—News has been received here of the loss, near the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, France, of the British cargo steamer Cyanus, bound from Bilbao for Glasgow. The advices giving the story of the wreck say that only one of the ship's company was saved.

CHURCH TO MOVE UP TOWN.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Trustees Authorized to Sell.

An adjourned business meeting of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the lecture room to hear the report from the session of the church on the question of selling the property of the organization at Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, and removing further up town. Resolutions were adopted empowering the Board of Trustees to dispose of the church property at Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, and of the building occupied as a mission church at 221 and 223 East Fifty-first Street. The Board of Trustees was also authorized to mortgage the property in East Fifty-first Street to pay off a floating debt of $10,000. Thomas S. Strong, Andrew Mills, and Clark Brooks were appointed a committee to make application to the Presbytery at its next session for permission to sell the property now owned by the church. The Trustees have made no definite selection of a site for the new church, but it is probable the location chosen will be in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street.

Second-Offense Trial for Russell.

District Attorney Backus announced, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, that Edward J. Russell, who attempted to blackmail ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn, would be prosecuted under the "second offense" law. Should Russell be convicted under this act he will be liable to twenty years' imprisonment. Mr. Backus said he was having a transcript of Russell's former conviction prepared. Examination was postponed until Saturday.

The Arion Ball To-night.

At the Arion ball to-night a number of rules designed to prevent confusion as well as to add to the comfort of visitors will be enforced, one of which will be refusing all admissions after midnight. Another rule abolishes return checks. The managers also propose to look after cases of extortion in cab charges.

COMPLAINS OF A CHARITY.

A Newspaper Enterprise Declared a Nuisance by a Neighbor.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday a letter was read from Elsie L. Hess of 2 Willett Street complaining of as a nuisance the "relief station" recently established by a newspaper at the corner of Grand and Willett Streets. The matter was submitted to Chief Conlin for investigation. The letter was as follows:

I wish to make complaint concerning the condition of affairs at the corner of Willett and Grand Streets. As you are probably aware, The Journal, with misguided zeal, has opened a soup-house, (dignified by them as a "relief station.") The avowed purpose of this institution is of course to furnish food to the supposedly poor and deserving. As a matter of fact, what has happened is this: All the filthiest tramps, the laziest, lowest, and most degraded denizens of the east side for miles around, congregate in the vicinity at all hours of the day, ringing the bells of the adjoining dwelling houses to beg for the loan of kettles in which to receive the soup doled out—the soup in many cases being afterward thrown into the gutter, either as not being good enough for them, or through sheer wantonness. Many of the creatures who come here are filthy in the extreme, and half drunken, and the language they use, and the quarreling in which they indulge, is such as to almost terrorize the decent, respectable citizens in the neighborhood. I am credibly informed that not a few of the applicants for food belong to families of which the husband has work, the sole desire being to save money that would otherwise be spent for provisions, and expend it for whisky. Some of the Hebrews, also, who eat at this place are known to have abundant means, and merely resort to this method to add to their deposits in the savings banks.

I respectfully submit that this "relief station," paid for out of funds subscribed by the public, and run for the glorification of the newspaper in question, so far from being a benefit to anybody, is a nuisance of considerable magnitude, and should be suppressed with corresponding promptness.

In this connection, I beg also to inclose two articles from The New York Sun, which bear upon the same general subject. Will you kindly have this matter investigated, verify the truth of my statements, and take such action in the premises as to you seems fitting?

If this matter does not come within your province, may I beg that you will forward it to the proper department, and by so doing greatly oblige, Yours respectfully,

ELSIE L. HESS.

EMMA EAMES RECOVERING.

She Underwent a Surgical Operation with the Best Results.

Mme. Emma Eames-Story is recovering from the operation performed upon her Tuesday, and Dr. Clement Cleveland said after his visit yesterday that natural health and buoyancy were quickly restoring her. He prescribed absolute rest, and she is under the care of trained nurses in the Hotel Marie Antoinette. It is thought that there is no danger of her voice being impaired, and it is likely that she will be able to join the Metropolitan Opera Company in Chicago in time for the opening on Feb. 23.

Mrs. Eames-Story sang Elsa in "Lohengrin" on Saturday. On Sunday she was rehearsing "Le Nozze di Figaro," and was in high spirits, skylarking on the stage with Mme. Calvé, who was in boy's dress. But she caught cold, and that brought on a crisis that had been impending. In fact, but for her heroic disinclination to disappoint her audiences, she would have pleaded illness and excused herself for several weeks' rest. But, especially after Mme. Melba's retirement, she would not do this.

When Dr. Cleveland saw her Mohday he decided that an operation was necessary, and after consultation with Dr. T. G. Thomas it was performed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—De Wolf Hopper, in "El Capitan," follows "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre, opening with a matinée on Monday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

—It is announced that Agnes Booth will appear in "L'Arlesienne," a pastoral comedy, with music by Bizet, which is to follow De Wolf Hopper's engagement at the Broadway Theatre.

—Miss Dorothy Usner has been engaged by Oscar Hammerstein to appear in his new burlesque. Mr. Hammerstein also announces that he has extended the engagement of Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, at Olympia one month.

—The management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has not secured a play to follow "Dr. Claudius," which closes at that house Saturday. It is said that Mr. McVicker will close the theatre until March 1, when Minnie Maddern Fiske appears in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

—The cast of Cowdery & Duff's new operetta "La Falote," (the Spectre,) by Louis Varney, has been completed. Those who have been engaged to appear in the production at the Casino, March 1, include Julius Steger, Yvonne de Treville, Georgie Powers, and Paula Edwards.

—The seventeenth season of John L. Stoddard's lectures will begin at Daly's Theatre March 1. They will be given as Lenten matinées, with lectures every day. During the week of March 1 the lecture will be "Heroic and Romantic Scotland." Each lecture of the series will occupy one week.

—The Manuscript Society will hold its second public meeting at Chickering Hall this evening. The programme will be contributed to by Carl Pelminger, R. L. Herman, A. Schnecker, Arthur Foote, S. N. Penfield, D. M. Levett, W. R. Chapman, and J. P. Sousa. The orchestra will be under the direction of Silas G. Pratt.

—Mme. Nordica appeared at the Auditorium in Chicago Monday night for the first time in the rôle of Brünnhilde. The prima donna was supported by Barron Berthold in the closing portion of the third act of "Siegfried," and repeated her former success. Mme. Scalchi shared honors with Mme. Nordica in the first part of the concert programme, which was of a miscellaneous character.

—Mr. Daly has decided that the title of the version of "Guy Mannering," Scott's novel, to be offered at his theatre at a future date will be "The Witch of Darncleugh," with Miss Rehan as Meg Merrilies. The piece will be presented as a musical drama in three acts and a prologue. "The Geisha" will not be withdrawn until after its one hundred and fiftieth performance, which will be given March 16.

—Charles Frohman has completed the cast of his new comedy, "Never Again," which opens at the Garrick Theatre March 8. It includes E. M. Holland, Agnes Miller, Fritz Williams, Elsie de Wolfe, Sam Reed, May Robson, Joseph Humphreys, Jessie McKay, Alfred Fisher, Anita Rothe, Charles J. Gibson, Walter Harven, William Frank, Ita Kamp, Washite Turner, Fred Morris, William Forrest, Lillian Sullivan, James Kearney, Alice Arnold, Jessie Gilbert, and Annie Miers.

—"At Piney Ridge," a drama by David K. Higgins, will be produced at the American Theatre Feb. 22. This is the play that Burr McIntosh signed a contract to star in under the direction of Miner & Brooks, which firm he is now suing for breach of contract. Mr. McIntosh will appear in the play at the American Theatre in the leading rôle of Jack Rose, a Tennessee mountaineer. Others in the case will include Mabel Amber, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Richard Canfield, and J. M. Colville.

—Augustin Daly made some changes in the coming programmes at Daly's Theatre yesterday. He has received a number of letters from teachers of the Normal School and others requesting him to give another performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," and, although yesterday afternoon was announced as the last presentation, he has decided to give one more, on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 20. This will positively be the last performance of the comedy this season. Mr. Daly has also decided to present "The Magistrate" on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, for both the matinée and evening performances.

Final Payment to Creditors.

On Feb. 4 Messrs. Hardman, Peck & Co., piano manufacturers, made the final payment to their creditors, on the notes given at the time of their assignment, Oct. 3, 1893, these notes being for twenty-one, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-nine months, and written with interest at 6 per cent. Their assets at the time of their assignment were $825,000, and their liabilities $500,000. The total amount paid to their creditors on these notes is about $400,000, exclusive of the interest, which amounts to about $50,000 additional. This makes one of the most notable events in the piano trade, or in any trade; and the result has been brought about by the hardest work, and great personal sacrifice on the part of the members of the firm.

OPPOSITION TO MR. M'KENNA

California Republicans Assert that He Was Selected for the Cabinet at Archbishop Ireland's Suggestion..

INDIAN SCHOOLS QUESTION.

The A. P. A. of Pennsylvania Said to be Taking an Interest in the Matter—An Anti-Quay Man Suggested for Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Republicans are promising to add to the troubles of Major McKinley in other ways than by pestering him for office. Some intimations have been given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the opposition to Gen. Alger as Secretary of War. That cloud still hovers over the incoming Administration, and now another one appears.

Judge McKenna, who is reported to have accepted the position of Secretary of the Interior, is a man who enjoyed a large share of popularity when a member of the House, and his personal unpopularity is undimmed. But California Republicans are suggesting that his selection was made because he is a Roman Catholic; that he was chosen largely upon the suggestion and urgency of Bishop Ireland, and that he was selected with the hope that as Secretary of the Interior he would be able to so control the affairs of the Indian Bureau as to secure to the Catholic schools under the bureau the utmost advantages.

The policy of Congress has been to get rid of the religious schools as beneficiaries of the Government, and the opposition to McKenna appears to be based upon a fear that his selection might defeat the intention of Congress.

A Pennsylvania Republican who has heard that the appointment of Judge McKenna will provoke open hostility from the A. P. A. says that since Judge McKenna's appointment was made known at least one leading editor of Pennsylvania has been informed that if he should be an applicant for office he could be assured of the approval of Bishop Ireland. This suggestion has been taken to mean that criticism of McKenna's appointment would be unwelcome to Archbishop Ireland.

Pennsylvania, by the way, will make an effort to obtain the portfolio of Attorney General. P. C. Knox of Pittsburg has gone to Canton again, and it is said by his friends that "Chris" Magee, his most prominent backer, hopes to see him get the place declined by Judge Goff. Knox's appointment would not be agreeable to Senator Quay.

KNOX SEES McKINLEY.

More Talk at Canton About Woodford —The New Department.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Much interest centred in the visit to-day of P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, who has been discussed as a Cabinet possibility. Major McKinley sent his carriage to the station to meet him, and welcomed him heartily. Mr. Knox took luncheon with the President-elect, and left for Pittsburg in the afternoon. He said a place in the Cabinet was not offered to him. He has been very strongly suggested by his friends for the position of Attorney General.

C. C. Shayne of New York called on Major McKinley to suggest the appointment of Gen. Woodford to a place in the Cabinet. He did not disclose the result of his conference, but is confident that New York will be represented in the Cabinet. There is a great deal more talk about Gen. Woodford in connection with the Cabinet to-day than has been heard for a week.

The proposition that Congress be asked to establish a Department of Commerce and Industry is being widely discussed, and a great many visitors to Canton have talked the matter over with the President-elect. He is said to be much in favor of such a department, and has received from prominent business and commercial bodies a large number of communications on the subject.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were ex-Congressman M. M. Boothman of Ohio, who came with Philetus Smith of Chicago, who is an applicant for the Liverpool Consulate; Z. H. Master of Bryan, Ohio, who wants to be Consul at Belfast; the Rev. D. T. Phillips of Chicago, applicant for the Consulate at Cardiff, Wales, and Gen. James R. Hosmer of New York.

A. T. Wimberley of New Orleans, who is urging the appointment of James A. Gary of Baltimore to the Cabinet, called on Mr. McKinley this evening.

ROOSEVELT TO ASSIST ALGER.

The New Yorker Being Pushed for Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt is being pushed for the position of Assistant Secretary of War, and those who are urging his nomination insist that he has a very good chance of appointment to that place.

Roosevelt is well liked in Washington, where he spent several years as President of the Civil Service Commission. His selection will be antagonized by many of the machine Republicans of New York and by others who have taken offense at his aggressiveness and refusal to listen to the demands of the professional politicians.

Mr. McCook and the Cabinet.

Mayor Strong, City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, and Cornelius N. Bliss had a long talk in the Mayor's office yesterday, and it was at once rumored that a final movement was on foot to induce President-elect McKinley to select Gen. McCook for a Cabinet position. It has been known for weeks that the Mayor and Mr. Bliss have been urging his selection. The gentlemen at the conference declared that they had simply discussed a private matter.

Mrs. Lamont Gives a Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Lamont gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Goodyear of Buffalo. The others present were Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Stanley Brown, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Page, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. William Woodward Baldwin, Mrs. Edmund Wright, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, and Miss Bryant of New York. The table was decked daintily with pink roses. A corsage bouquet of violets was at each plate.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Feb. 10.—The safe in the Post Office was blown open this morning and $400 in cash and $1,000 in stamps was taken.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 10.—John Conrad Schilling, a German, aged seventy-two years, was beaten into insensibility, bound and gagged, and robbed of over $1,000, by two masked men last night.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce was the recipient to-day, from the employes of the Insurance Department, as a token of their esteem on his retirement from office, of a handsome watch, with chain and charm.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—While the machinery of the British steamship Bermuda, of filibuster fame, was being tested here yesterday, the lower head of the lower pressure cylinder burst, damaging the machinery to the extent of several thousand dollars.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Two children were burned to death to-day in the cottage occupied by Stephen Boguiski. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin. Boguiski is the man who was under arrest three months ago under suspicion of having attempted to kill a family by trying to blow up their house with dynamite.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 10.—Lawyer Bleakley of the Committee of One Hundred, which is trying to reform the city, to-day served a writ of certiorari, issued by Supreme Court Judge Garretson, restraining the sale of $400,000 worth of water bonds to E. C. Jones & Co. The committee alleges that the sale is the result of a deal. The writ is to review the sale. The serving of the order will not only prevent the sale of the bonds, but will stop work on the new water system.

PURROY'S ORGANIZATION

Formed Last Night and Will Probably Be Called the "Lyric Hall Democracy."

REFERENCES TO PAST SHAME.

A Time When Corruption Made the City a By-Word Throughout the World—Objections to a Ruler Who Lives Abroad.

County Clerk Purroy organized the new "Tammany Home Rule General Committee" in Lyric Hall, near Forty-second Street, on Sixth Avenue, last night.

It will probably be called the Lyric Hall Democracy. There were between 1,000 and 1,200 people at the meeting. They came in largest numbers from the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-fourth, and Fourth Assembly Districts, and also from among the followers of Thomas J. McManus, in the Fifteenth, and ex-Police Justice Henry Murray, in the Thirteenth Assembly Districts. Prominent in the crowd were Senator Guy, Joseph A. Goulden, ex-Senator John G. Boyd, Police Justice Sims, Jacob Seabold, J. J. Fitzgerald, J. C. J. Langbein, John McKenna, ex-Police Justice Murray, ex-Aldermen Schott and Benjamin, and James E. Kelly. All of the assembly districts, with the exception of the Tenth and Twenty-third, were represented by delegations varying from 150 or 200 to 1 or 2 men.

Henry Murray called the meeting to order and introduced County Clerk Purroy as temporary Chairman. Mr. Purroy was heartily cheered, and proceeded to read his speech, which outlined the policy of the organization as being in opposition to Tammany under its present management. Without mentioning names, he took frequent shots at both Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan. He spoke of daring to act without waiting for directions by cablegram or telephone "from some imperious and exacting master." He said no threats, nor old friendships, nor personal considerations could swerve him from the main objects of the new organization.

Degradation of the Past.

"We must remember," said Mr. Purroy, "that much of the disgrace which in the last few years has come upon our city is due, in some measure at least, to our own impotence and servility in the face of gross party mismanagement. The very men who have been most conspicuous in bringing shame upon us have, year after year, perpetuated themselves in authority by a system of farcical, fraudulent primaries. The Democrat who, in the face of the bitter, degrading experience of the past, would still trust the future of his party to the present leaders, and who would now favor renewing for an indefinite period their authority and power over the vast and rich territory of Greater New York, must indeed be of a most credulous, tolerant, and confiding disposition, and is out of place in an organization like this.

"To-day the real ruler of New York Democrats, having kindly honored us with a short visit, announces that he is to leave us soon for his seat in England. He pronounces his alien deputy as again convalescent and as likely to hold out until he himself returns from abroad to manage us next September. He believes that the past should be forgotten and that no issue must be considered at the next election except the tax rate."

After expressing the belief that those in the new organization had not mistaken public sentiment, Mr. Purroy said:

"We do not consider it entirely safe to forget or ignore the past until the filthy stains which it has left behind are completely wiped out and every care taken to guard against their reappearance. We are, of course, deeply concerned in a reduction of the tax rate consistent with efficient public service; but we even prefer to see taxes temporarily increase as a result of inexperience than to have our great public franchises again bartered away in secret, our police again prostituted to the most infamous purposes, our streets again become a stench in the nostrils of the people, and our police court bench again degraded by the presence of ignorant, vulgar associates of the vilest scum of our criminal ranks."

After Mr. Purroy's speech, Thomas J. McManus marched in, headed by a drum corps and followed by the McManus Association, and there was no end of declarations that there was nothing the matter with McManus. The roll was called by districts, and there was the usual amount of cheering as the credentials were being handed in. When this work was completed, Mr. Purroy announced that all districts were in except the Tenth and Twenty-third.

"Is South Brooklyn here?" asked Mr. Purroy.

South Brooklyn Not There.

There was no answer. He repeated this query later in the evening, but the South Brooklyn delegation was not on hand.

"Well, it's a long way off," said he, "but Richmond County is represented here by Thomas Farley of Tottenville. By our next meeting we will have an organization down there."

A Committee on Permanent Organization was selected, one from each Assembly District, and a Committee on Resolutions, with John B. Shea as Chairman, was appointed by the Chair.

During the recess taken to await reports from this committee the Trott Glee Club sang Mr. Purroy's "campaign ode," the refrain of which is "We'll bounce Sheehan bye and bye." Mr. Purroy stood up and sang his composition with the glee club and there was an encore. A new verse has been added, as follows:

"No absentee shall rule New York by alien deputy.

"No absentee shall rule New York by alien deputy."

Ex-Justice Murray made the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, upon which the following officers were selected: Chairman, Henry D. Purroy; Vice Chairmen, Henry Murray, John G. Boyd, Joseph A. Goulden, Menzo Diefendorf, J. C. Julius Langbein, Jacob Seabold, P. H. Kerwin, Herrmann Cohen, Robert P. Noah, Abraham Mead; Treasurer, Thomas J. McManus; Financial Secretary, Joseph I. Berry; Reading Secretary, James J. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretaries, John J. McKenna, Charles C. Marrin; Corresponding Secretaries, John G. Feeney, and Thomas H. Ryan; Sergeants-at-Arms, Henry Trott, Charles A. Soteldo, Andrew De Witt, and Patrick J. Moore.

Chairman Shea of the Committee on Resolutions presented the platform of the new organization, which is embodied in the following resolutions:

The Resolutions.

Resolved, That this body shall be known as "The Tammany Home Rule General Committee," and that its chief objects shall be:

First, To free the Democracy of the City of New York from its present humiliating, dishonoring condition of being ruled from abroad through an unfit deputy-leader; and

Second, To secure, as soon as possible such a thorough reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city as shall be honest and truly representative.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the triumph of the present bosses of Tammany Hall next Fall by the election of a Mayor nominated by them, and subject to their control, would be a most deplorable indorsement of the infamous, un-Democratic system which now characterizes their management, and would mean, unmistakably, the re-establishing of the base political influence which resulted, but a few years ago, in the secret bartering away of valuable public franchises, the notorious inefficiency of the former Street-Cleaning Department, the debasement of out police courts, the general demoralization of many branches of the City Government, and the widespread official corruption and shameless partnership in vice which, during the administration of the very men now chiefly controlling and directing the Tammany organization, destroyed the integrity and efficiency of our police force, and, for a time, made our city a by-word among the great municipalities of the world.

Resolved, That with the objects in view which have been hereinbefore stated, and fully realizing that the great municipal election of the present year will be the most important and far-reaching in its results, for good or evil, that this city has ever known, "The Tammany Home Rule General Committee," now duly inaugurated, hereby pledges itself to work unceasingly and zealously until it shall have become an important and reliable ally of all decent citizens in their efforts to drive unfit men from political power and authority, and to secure a clean, honest, and capable administration of the affairs of this great metropolis.

In speaking to the resolutions, Senator Guy said: "It is not our purpose to destroy Tammany. It is our purpose to rescue Tammany from the shame that has come upon it, and to make it once more the great Democratic organization that it should be. Tammany Hall to-day is not Democratic. Equal liberty is the basis of Democracy, and who can get fair play in Tammany now? What has there been in Mr. Sheehan's career to warrant his being leader? Certainly not his experience in Buffalo, for what is left of Democracy in Buffalo is due to the fact that Mr. Sheehan left there, certainly not his record in this city, because for the first time since the civil war the city, State, and National Democratic tickets were defeated in the county under his leadership.

"Think of that for an organization that swallowed even Cleveland! I don't say there was any treachery. I do say that Mr. Sheehan had to send for an indorsement to Mr. Bryan on Dec. 1, and Mr. Bryan simply said in his letter that Tammany was not to blame for his defeat. I don't say that any of Mr. Hanna's convincing arguments reached the managers, but I do say that nothing was accomplished to warrant the presentation of albums."

Ex-Senator Boyd said Tammany Hall could never be put down, but that its management should be changed. He said a man who had improved his fortunes materially by it should either stand by it or leave it alone altogether. Mr. Boyd thought that the new organization should be of more than local use, and should make for the general improvement of the world.

The speeches concluded with a brief address from J. J. Fitzgerald of the County Clerk's office.

A resolution directing the district associations to organize and elect a member for the Executive Committee by Feb. 24 was adopted. Mr. Purroy was authorized to appoint a Committee on Finance consisting of five members.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

PICTURESQUE MARRIAGE AT THE FORT HAMILTON CHAPEL.

Lieut. Gatley, Who Commanded Light Artillery in Military Tournament, the Bridegroom, Miss Crabb the Bride.

A picturesque wedding took place yesterday in the little St. John's Chapel, on the outskirts of the Fort Hamilton reservation.

Second Lieut. George G. Gatley of Battery D, Fifth Artillery, West Point class of '90, was the bridegroom. He was recently brought before the public in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, where he so skillfully commanded the men of his battery in their intricate light artillery manoeuvres.

The bride was Miss Bessie Crabb, daughter of Capt. Crabb of the Fifth Artillery. Lieut. Gatley met her when he took his first station in the defenses near San Francisco. The wedding was purely an artillery affair, and the officers of the Fifth so regarded it. This was the first wedding of the kind they had had almost for a decade. Many officers had been married in the interval, but had chosen brides outside the regiment, and had journeyed away for the ceremony to non-military surroundings.

The chapel was profusely decorated with the American flag. Some of the fort colors were looped over the altar and all along the gallery and behind the altar, hanging over the evergreens and white roses that were banked at this latter place.

The officers, in full dress, with helmets and long red plumes, and uniforms with red facings, the men of Battery D, all in full dress uniform, and a few ladies filled the edifice with bright effect.

The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Brechemin of Philadelphia, a school friend of the bride, and the best man was Lieut. D. W. Winston, who had been a classmate of the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Russell, who has charge of the chapel.

The subsequent reception was as military as the surroundings of the ceremony. The officers of the Fifth gathered at the home of Capt. Crabb, and after much rice throwing and many congratulations, had a circle, in which the sociability of regimental companionship brushed away all pretense of formality. A new benedict in quarters was being welcomed by the men, and an addition to the married women of the regiment by the women.

The men of Battery D sent to the groom a very handsome silver set, and all of them, in a pleased but constrained way, congratulated the couple.

The bride's gown was of white satin, with tulle veil, garniture of white chiffon. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. The maid of honor was attired in a gown of pink organdie over pink silk, with a pink chiffon Marie Antoinette fichu and a white chiffon hat. The groom and groomsman were in full dress uniform.

Among the officers and other guests who witnessed the ceremony were Gen. Graham, the Misses Graham, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Beck, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Wood, Mrs. W. Sinclair, from Fort Wadsworth; Mrs. G. V. Weir, Robert Weir, Miss Mary Weir, Mrs. W. L. McCallum, Miss McCallum, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, Mrs. Charles Morris, Miss Morris, Capt. B. K. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. E. R. Hills, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Coffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Carbaugh, Mrs. William F. Hancock, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin, Lieut. Robert Emmet Callan, Mrs. Frank Thorpe, Dr. and Mrs. P. R. Brown, Miss Sarah Hopkins, and Miss Nettie Gelston.

Warendorf—Spellman.

Miss Sophia Spellman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Spellman, 76 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was married last evening to Albert Warendorf, at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Abraham H. Nieto of the Portuguese synagogue. The room in which the wedding took place was decorated with orchids, lilies of the valley, and Florida smilax. There were also large clusters of American Beauty roses. The bride, who wore a handsome gown of white satin, was attended by her two nieces, Miss Corinne Kotziesen and Miss Ruth Kotziesen, and Miss Bertha Eichenbroner of Albany, a niece of the bridegroom, Victor Warendorf, was best man, and the ushers were Benjamin Warendorf, Edward Warendorf, Herman Warendorf, and Joseph Warendorf, brothers of the groom.

One amusing feature was a burlesque on the Seeley dinner, in which the Warendorfs took part. They were dancing in female attire when the rear door of the dining hall was burst open and a Police Captain, with wiskers similar to Capt. Chapman's, ran in and dragged the dancers out amid great applause.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Regenasburg, Mr. and Mrs. D. Steinhart, Mr. and Mrs. L. Steinhart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Steinhart, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Deroy, Miss J. Deroy, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Kotzeisen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Regensburg, Mr. and Mrs. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wise, Mrs. Carrie Meyers, Mr. N. Meyers, Miss May Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eichenbroner, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nathan, Mrs. Lena Rossman, Miss Lillie Spellman of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Clara Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Weiss, Mr. B. Weiss, Mr. Morris Weiss, and Mr. and Miss Stiebel.

Duhain—Crawford.

The wedding of Miss Marie Hortense Duhain, daughter of Louis Duhain of 41 East Sixtieth Street, and Dr. William H. Crawford took place at the residence of the bride's father at high noon yesterday. Archbishop Corrigan performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle of the cathedral.

The bridal couple entered the drawing room to the strains of "The Prophet" wedding march, by Bernstein's orchestra, and stood within a bower of foliage during the ceremony. There were no attendants. The bride's gown was of white Duchess satin, profusely trimmed with Point d'Alençon lace. The veil of point lace was the one worn by the bride's mother on her weding day. A diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom; diamond comb, and diamond swan were also worn by the bride.

After the ceremony a reception was held, and a wedding breakfast was served by Sherry at small tables to about 200 guests. Late in the afternoon the newly wedded couple left for California, where they will remain for three months before taking possession of their New York home.

Among those present were ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Sands, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Kipp, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Crawford, Robert Van Boskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Smith, the Rev. James Le Baron Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, the Rev. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Van Anden, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faye, the Misses Faye, Major and Mrs. R. L. Luckey, Mrs. J. Howard Ford, the Misses Bouvier, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kipp, William T. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. William Buchanan, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. E. H. Faulkner, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ford.

Van Rensselaer—Coffin.

A large and fashionable wedding was that yesterday in Christ's Episcopal Church, New Brighton, when Miss Lolita Coffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilbur Coffin of New Brighton, was married to Lindsay Van Rensselaer. The ceremony was at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rev. Archdeacon George D. Johnson officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin, en train, with old point lace, tulle veil with orange blossoms, and a diamond spray, the gift of the groom. Miss Sadie Coffin, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of white moire velours, with lace waist, and carried a bouquet of lilies and orchids.

The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, Miss Lucy Wells of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Lole Swan of Utica, N. Y.; Miss Frances Archibald, Miss Isabel James, and Miss Mabel Shaw. They were dressed in Nile green moire velours, with lace waists, and wore Duchess of Devonshire hats and carried muffs. They also wore pearl pins, the gifts of the bride.

A. Cortland Van Rensselaer was best man. The ushers were Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen, Philip S. Johnson, Harry G. Van Vechten, John J. Boyd, Erickson Norman Nichols, Reginald Bohner, and Henry Coffin.

Frank—Lobo.

Miss Anna Regina Frank, daughter of Solomon Frank, was married to Mr. Alfredo Lobo at 6 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 217 West Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Temple Israel of Harlem officiated. Neither bride nor bridegroom had attendants. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Tastefully arranged festoons of smilax adorned the mantels and doorways. The contracting parties stood beneath a bell of roses during the ceremony. A reception followed, at which 150 guests were present. Next Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Lobo leave for Venezuela, of which country the bridegroom is a native, and will stay for two months before returning to New York.

Salve—Westing.

Miss Adele Salve and Frederick Westing were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's father, J. M. Salve, 122 West End Avenue, by the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother only the immediate members of the family were present.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Elevator Conductors' Benefit Association will hold a reception, followed by a ball, at Lenox Lyceum, to-night.

—Ladies will be entertained this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Music and gymnastic exhibition is the programme.

—The subject of the Friday evening lecture of the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris at the Temple Israel of Harlem will be "Judaism as Law."

—The Section of Geology will present the programme at the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences in Hamilton Hall, Feb. 15.

—The Boscobel Wheelmen of High Bridge will give an entertainment and reception at Huber's Hall. One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue, this evening.

—So many acceptances have been received for the "valentine" dinner of the Woman's Press Club on Saturday evening at the Windsor Hotel that the large dining room will be used.

—At the Friends' sociable, at the Twenty-eighth Street Meeting House (Gramerc

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
3½% Gold Bonds
Due July, 1935.
"Metropolitan Water Loan"
Secured by Sinking Fund.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
AT 109 AND ACCRUED INTEREST
$3,000,000
OF THE ABOVE ISSUE.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
NEW YORK.
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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Seventy-five Hundred Dollars, ($7,500.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 19th, 1897, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive and irregular. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Three-fourths of the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were in the trust stocks. Taking the two recently most conspicuous representatives of industrial and railway shares there is interest in the fact that the Sugar Trust was traded in twelve times as largely as Burlington and Quincy. In this kind of a showing is amply disclosed the character of the stock market which Wall Street is now depressed over.

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All stock market transactions are for the time keyed apparently to anticipation of what may or may not be disclosed when Senator Lexow and his colleagues resume their inquisition at the end of this week. In the early part of yesterday entertaining tales ran the rounds of Wall Street suggesting that the investigation was to be suspended under the pressure of political influence. This bit of news was hailed with some talkative approbation, but stock market prices refused to respond.

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Intimations crop out of legal proceedings at the instance of security holders if for any reason the legislative inquiry should be fruitless in disclosing the exact status of the affairs of certain conspicuous trusts. More than one trust is under suspicion of having outstanding securities different in amount from what hitherto has been understood to be their total issues. So remarkable is the system of financial statements by some of these trusts that there really has been no way of judging whether or not bonds have been issued in precedence of outstanding stock.

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It is certain that wholly apart from probable or possible disclosures by any legislative commission, the investment world is preparing to demand of the managers of corporations much more definite information than has been hitherto accessible, more lucid reports, more frankness—more information that can be relied upon as a basis upon which to estimate values. The mystery game is nearing its end in American corporation management.

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Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, coupon, declined ⅛, while the 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. The sales were $50,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅝@111¾, $8,500 do, coupon, at 113; $4,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122⅜, and $51,000 do, coupon, at 122⅜.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Am. Sug. Refs.....	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Southern Pac.	½
Met. Traction	1¼	West. Union	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½		

STOCKS ECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf...	¾	Ill. Steel Co.....	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Tob. pf.....2		Nat. Lead pf.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L....	¾	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.....	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.....3	
Consol. Gas	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Erie prior lien 4s...	1¼	O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1½
Georgia Pac. 1st.....	1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	1	Utah So. ext. 1st, t. r.	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Can. Southern 1st...	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	3
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	Mil., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....	9
Ohio South. 1st....	1⅜		
St. L. S. W. 1st....	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,958,319; balances, $6,700,145; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $399,360.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull and a shade firmer. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86¾@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

***

In a private letter to the head of a well-known Wall Street house, the President of a Philadelphia bank says, apropos of the present money market situation:

"It seems to me that the existing condition of the money market is an excellent illustration of one of the important defects in our National banking system.

"Everywhere money is plenty, but in New York it is a drug on the market. And one of the chief reasons for that state of affairs is the fact that New York is overburdened with the money of banks in all other parts of the country. The National banks send whatever funds they have above current needs to New York correspondents. Their balances in New York are allowed to be a part of their legally required reserve. As a result, New York has too much money, and is a dangerous competitor of the very banks whose balances are used.

"If this were different, and every bank had to keep its entire reserve in its own vaults, the glut of money in New York would not be as great as it is, and in anything like normal times the funds in New York would not be large enough to put rates low and keep them there.

"A change is needed in this part of our National system. It is a question which should receive more attention than New York bankers seem disposed to give it."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed slightly higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 78⅛; Reading, ¼, to 13; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51¾, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¼. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 96. Canadian Pacific sold at 57⅛, Erie at 15¼, Illinois Central at 97¼, and Atchison at 15. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112⅞ for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £82,000.

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London's fortnightly settlement and the consequent dullness in that market have made foreign quotations for the past few days of even less interest than usual. There seems to be a firm undertone in the American department abroad, but there is a deplorable lack of speculation, and the demand for our investment securities on the London Stock Exchange has fallen off considerably.

According to Wall Street houses having London connections, however, a great many orders for London account are being executed here. These orders are almost wholly for investment securities, but the demand is not only for gilt-edged bonds. The securities of newly reorganized railroad companies are being taken by this European investment buying.

GOOD SENSE MARCHING ON.

The New York News Bureau issued the following bulletin in Wall Street yesterday:

"The publication of the fact that the sentiment in favor of an independent auditing of railway accounts is growing among Directors of corporations as well as among security holders, elicits the statement that the new management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in pursuance of the policy adopted in connection with the reorganization, has arranged for an annual examination of the accounts of the company by outside accountants. This is done for the protection and information of the voting Trustees and the Directors, as well as for the benefit of the security holders."

HUMOR UNADULTERATED.

An interesting report which went the rounds of Wall Street yesterday represented that Senator Lexow's legislative committee is, before closing its sessions, to begin an inquiry into the anthracite coal situation, on the theory that the big coal producing and carrying companies doing business here are, in some way or other, organized into a trust detrimental to public interests.

This idea (viewed from present coal-trade standpoints) comes close to being humor unique and unapproachable.

A QUESTION OF PATIENCE.

Mr. Clarence S. Day of the Stock Exchange, in discussing the stock market situation, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For the moment there is little to be said of the market. Business is dull, discouragingly dull. There has not been the activity that was expected to come soon after the election, and there is a marked disposition on the part of both public and traders to do nothing.

"Yet, taken generally, there is nothing bad in the situation. We have excellent conditions, and there is every prospect of improvement and better times. Recovery from the long period of depression which the business interests of the country have just passed through and from the severe shock to public confidence from the silver scare must naturally be slow. There has been such a general prostration of business and trade throughout the whole country and there has been so much nervousness on the part of capitalists, that it would be foolish to hope for a decided improvement at double quick. Convalescence is necessarily slow. It takes time to recuperate before we can be strong again. There can be no doubt that things are on the mend. But because the mending process is gradual is no reason why people should think that the country has not yet got over some of its ills.

"As to the financial world—as to capitalists and investors—several things are necessary before there will be again a freedom of action. Most important is the revision of the currency of the country. Legislation to remedy National finances is necessary. The financial world is waiting for that. The new Administration and the new Congress are looked forward to to relieve the situation. It will not be necessary for our National Legislature to discuss and enact laws regarding this matter in order to bring about the necessary confidence in financial circles. It will only have to show a disposition to legislate for the alleviation of the present condition of affairs. Wall Street and the whole country only want some assurance that Congress will do something, in order to bring about the necessary good feeling. With such assurance the result would be certain. It is a question of credit, not money. We have all the money that's necessary, but our credit must be attended to.

"I fully expect to see a business revival within a short time. Possible overagitation of the tariff question may prove a barrier. That will depend on how the matter is taken up. In my opinion, it will be a great mistake if Congress attempts to change the whole tariff law. The schedule for a dozen or two articles could be changed, if necessary, without any detrimental effect on general business. But if the whole tariff of the country is to be discussed and haggled over and changed, we cannot hope for the improvement in business and trade which would otherwise come.

"If Congress shows a disposition not to meddle with the tariff any more than is absolutely necessary, Wall Street will not wait for the business improvement to come before advancing values. Wall Street never does wait for the full coming of events. Improvement or depression is always discounted. The expectation that the industries and the business interests of the country are shortly to see great improvement is general. Wall Street is convinced of this. And all that is needed is the removal of one or two temporarily disturbing features. Then the discounting movement will begin.

"There is no reason for discouragement. Things are on the mend. Conditions are excellent. There can be no doubt that we are going to see a period of very much better times. It is now only a question of a little patience."

THE JOINT TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association meets to-day. Its ostensible purpose is to elect a permanent Chairman in place of the late George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This action can be but incidental. They cannot avoid discussing the affairs of the Joint Traffic Association. Attacks emanating from Chicago say that the Joint Traffic Association is either on the verge of dissolution or that its complete reorganization is imminent. These attacks are attended by various statements as to rate-cutting, and absolute disregard of mandates. On the other hand, friends of the association say the attacks are due to the success of the association, which was manifested at its first annual meeting a few days ago. Then every report in regard to its operations and accomplishments was regarded as satisfactory.

Speculation is rife as to the successor of President Roberts. The general opinion is that President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central will be chosen. Others have it that President M. E. Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio will be permanent Chairman. If this occur, it will be a victory for President Ingalls over Chicago enemies. They have spared no adjectives in assailing him, and have taken care, in saddling responsibility on him, to ring the changes on his popular designation as "father of the Joint Traffic Association."

An old adage about smoke may apply to the present condition of the Joint Traffic Association. An official of one of the roads, a member of the association who is a painstaking student of the progress of the system, said yesterday:

"I have studied the situation, talked about it, and, from what I can gather, it is a good thing, but badly managed. In other words, the plan is all right, but the execution very bad. It was organized for the purpose of maintaining rates and protecting both roads and shipper. According to the agreement, the power of administration was invested in a Board of Managers, consisting of ten men, each of whom now represents some system of railroad. These men have an almost unlimited authority, and their findings cannot be appealed from, except where percentages of business are concerned. There is a Board of Control, composed of Presidents, but it has developed recently that this board has no control over the Managers.

"If the Managers had the courage to carry out the objects of the association, there would be no trouble. They can abolish the rate-cutting fast freight lines, discharge the 2,400 solicitors which are a constant menace to tariff rates, and in every trunk line city consolidate all freight and ticket offices, thereby reducing expenses, and at the same time absolutely abolishing the chances for underhand work.

"But the Managers have not done this. They have met and talked and adjourned. They could protect the members from ruinous competition and build up their own lines, but a total lack of firmness has appeared to characterize their proceedings. There is the authority for their guidance, and if the Joint Traffic Association is being criticised, it is wholly due to the cowardice of some of the managers."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Correspondents of The Tradesman of Chattanooga report on Southern conditions as follows:

"Business generally has recovered from the depressing effects of the severe weather, and Southern trade centres report favorable indications for improvement in all departments of trade.

"The demand for iron and steel is slowly gaining, and a large proportion of the mills is fully employed. Prices have an upward tendency. The demand for Southern iron shows considerable increase, and a much more hopeful feeling prevails."

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Among the most important new industries for the week, The Tradesman reports the following: The Brazos Valley Construction Company, capital $25,000, Henrietta, Texas; a cotton compress at Waxahachie, Texas; the Lynchburg Diamond Ice Factory, capital $25,000, Lynchburg, Va.; the Louisiana Boiler and Sheet Iron Works Company, Limited, capital $10,000, New Orleans, La.; the Manufacturers' Exchange, capital $200,000, Chattanooga; the Rome Lighting Company, capital $20,000, Rome, Ga., and ochre mines to be developed near Hamburg, Ark., at a cost of $200,000. The Elevator Coal Barge Company has been chartered at Mobile, Ala., with a capital of $50,000; the Brannon Circle Cycle Company, capital $20,000, Richmond, Va.; the Newberry Phosphate Company, capital $25,000, Ocala, Fla.; the Cogar Hemp Company, capital $30,000, Danville, Ky., and the Arkadelphia Water and Light Company, capital $50,000, Arkadelphia, Ark.

SOME SERIOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Woerishoffer & Co. write as follows:

"Mr. Lexow could save himself a good deal of trouble and contribute much less to speculative gambling if he would in an orderly manner exact proper reports from all companies organized or doing business in the State. His real fight ought to be made against the State of New Jersey for authorizing such organizations, if they are to be deemed monopolies.

"If the New York Legislature would cease blackmailing corporations and pass reasonable laws for incorporating new companies, thus inviting capital here, and then holding them to a just and proper responsibility, capitalists would not seek other States for protection and be compelled to maintain lobbies at Albany to prevent unjust and antagonistic legislation.

"Why is it that fresh bills are introduced every Winter at Albany against the Bell Telephone Company, and yet nothing actually done to reduce the oppressive tolls charged the public? It is simply because somebody gets paid to smother the bills.

"We don't say the boodle goes to the members, but it gets out of other people's pockets."

WALL STREET TALK.

The scaling character of yesterday's market was shown by the way in which the traders covered their shorts in the last hour. It seems to have become the fashion in Wall Street in these small days to sell short between 10 and 11 o'clock, and cover between 2 and 3.

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At the meeting of the Union Pacific Sinking Fund bondholders yesterday Mr. Jacob Schiff, after stating that the whole reorganization scheme was ready and only required the completion of a few minor details, made the prediction that within a very short time the preferred stock of the company would sell at 40 and the new first mortgage bonds at 90.

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Lehigh Valley was yesterday again active and weak in the Philadelphia market. It is now understood that a Stock Exchange firm of that city recently sent out a number of letters pointing out that a receivership for Lehigh Valley was imminent. The break in the stock is said to have been brought about chiefly by this letter.

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The Illinois Central Railroad has recently given out orders for 50,000 tons of steel rails for delivery during 1897. The company took advantage of the break in the price of rails and contracted for what it will need throughout the year. The Illinois Steel Company, it is said, will supply 45,000 tons of this amount.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—It was plainly evident that the fact that C. T. Yerkes was standing on solid financial ground was in itself a piece of gratification to the investing and speculating world. West Chicago sold at 97½, but profit taking broke it to 95¾. North Chicago was a leader in activity and strength. It opened at 208 and advanced steadily to 214. Many rumors were on the Street this morning regarding the situation in the cracker and biscuit market. The cuts up to date are limited to the original cut of ½@1c per pound, made by the American Company on certain lines, which cut was met by the New York Company and an additional cut of 1@2c made on some staple goods, which cut has been met by the American Company, and there the matter stands to-day. Biscuit sold at 42¼ to 41¾, and advanced to a good noon closing at 42¾. Late yesterday afternoon the Gould contingent commenced in their usual fashion to sell ten share lots of Match down, and finding no disposition on the part of operators to check them, broke the price to 113@114. This was no criterion of the general market, and this fact was evident this morning when the orders to buy stopped the monkeying with the market. As a consequence, prices advanced to 119, and it was evidently in favor.

The C'earing House settlement prices today:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	62
Brew. & Malt Co.	12
Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	35½
Chicago City Railway.	212
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	36½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois.	119½
Lake Street Elevated	16¾
Int. Packing Co.	23
Int. Packing Co. pf.	43
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co.	12⅜
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	37
New York Biscuit Co.	43
N. Chicago Street Railroad	210½
Street's West Side Car Line.	13½
West Chicago Street Railroad	96¾
Lake Street Elevated T. ctfs.	14⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	103	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d.	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.	172½	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s.	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st.	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River.	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	49	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	57	63
Kings County Traction.	41½	43½
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	160	170
Steinway R. I. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock.	135	150
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad.	155	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock.	58	60
Union Ferry stock	59	60
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¾
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	44½	44⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	74	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	104⅝	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols.	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York.	79	81
Standard Gas pf., New York.	105	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York.	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	89	90½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	30	30½
Barney & Smith common.	9	12
Celluloid Company stock.	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Journeay & Burnham.	..	86
Journeay & Burnham pf.	80	90
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	17½	19½
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n).	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
Standard Oil Trust.	274	275
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock.	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	60	64
Iron Steamboat.	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock.	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d.	70	73½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	126
New York Loan & Imp. stock.	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	108	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	15⅜	16⅜
Prow Directory pf.	32½	35

†Ex Nov., '96, coupon. *Ex dividend.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$22,000 Missouri Pacific Railway Company first collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, (hypothecated,) 58.

$2,000 Wabash Railroad Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1939, Series B, (hypothecated,) 22.

$10,000 Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939, (hypothecated) 35¼.

$37,000 Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1940, (hypothecated,) 4.

500 shares Southern Railway Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 9¼.

200 shares Erie Railway Company second preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 20.

200 shares Wabash Railroad Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 6⅝.

200 shares North American Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 4½.

20 shares Mount Morris Bank, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 100.

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 532.

7 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 120½.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4250.

150 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 130.

10 shares Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, $100 each, 200¼.

5 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 294½.

10 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 91½.

5,000 shares The Rico-Aspen Consolidated Mining Company of Rico, Col., $5 each, $100 lot.

5,000 shares The Rico-Aspen Consolidated Mining Company of Rico, Col., $5 each, $50 lot.

25 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 95½.

15 shares New York Biscuit Company, $100 each, 41¾.

100 shares Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, $25 each, $26 per share.

108 shares West Side Construction Company, 15.

$10,000 note of The Sheffield and Birmingham Construction Company, $32 lot.

16 shares Pecos Valley Railway Company, $20 lot.

$18,000 Pecos Valley Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 5.

1,100 shares Findley, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, $15 lot.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—To-day's stock market was dull and irregular. Fair buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and good selling of Sugar were features. From 109¾, at the close yesterday, Montana was sold down to 107½, getting back to 109, and closing at 108¾. Little long stock seems to have come out, the selling being a bear movement; indeed, one-quarter of 1 per cent. is reported paid to put the stock at 100 until April 1. Tamarack was 1¼ lower, at 117½. United States Oil held yesterday's rise at 107½; Illinois Steel lost 1½, to 33, but recovered in full. West End Street was off ½, at 66¼. Atchison new stock sold at 12; Bell Telephone was up ½, at 217½.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison (full installments paid).	14⅜	14½
Atchison pf.	24¼	24⅜
Boston & Albany.	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell.	208	210
Boston & Maine.	159¾	160½
Central Mass.	9¾	10½
Central Mass. pf.	50	74⅞
Chi., Burlington & Quincy.	74½	102¾
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards.	102¼	106½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	105½	..
Concord & M. (Class 1).	166	..
Concord & M. (Class 2).	166	..
Concord & M. (Class 3).	166	..
Concord & M. (Class 4).	173	174
Conn. & Passump. pf.	..	146
Fitchburg pf.	91¾	92
Maine Central.	126	128
Mexican Central.	8	..
New England pf.	60	..
New York, New Haven & H.	..	167½
Norwich & Worcester.	190	..
Old Colony.	176½	177
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	16	16½
Union Pacific.	7⅛	7⅜
Vermont & Mass.	153	..
West End.	66¼	66¾
West End pf.	89¾	..
Wisconsin Central	2	2½

BONDS.

United States 2s, 1891, registered.	95½	..
United States 6s, 1898, currency.	103⅝	..
United States 6s, 1899, currency.	106½	..
United States 4s, 1907, registered.	111½	112
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.	112½	113
United States 4s, 1925, registered.	122⅜	122⅝
United States 4s, 1925, coupon.	122¾	122⅞
United States 5s, 1904, registered.	113⅜	113¾
United States 5s, 1904, coupon.	113⅝	113⅞
American Bell Telephone 7s.	103	104
Atchison 4s, new.	..	81½
Atchison adjustment 4s.	47½	48
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards 5s.	109½	..
Chicago & North. Mich. 5s.	39	..
Chicago & West. Mich. 5s.	43	..
Cons. R. of Vermont 1st 5s.	50	..
Dominion Coal 1st 6s.	92½	93½
Eastern 1st 6s.	119	..
General Electric cvt. 5s.	..	96
Illinois Steel cvt. 5s.	..	75
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s.	50	..
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s.	107	..
K. C., Fort Scott & M. 6s.	79	..
K. C., M. & Birm. 4s.	..	67
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s.	18	..
K. C. & M. R. & Bridge 5s.	..	100
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s.	118	..
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s.	..	90
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s.	100	..
Marquette, Ho. & Onton. 6s.	107	..
Mexican Central con 4s.	67	68
Mex. Cent. 1st con. inc. 3s.	17½	..
Mex. Cent. 2d con. inc. 3s.	..	8¼
New England Tel. 6s. 1899.	102¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup.	119½	120
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup.	113	114
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 6s.	..	82
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s.	76	..
West End Street Ry. 5s.	104	..
West End Street Ry. 4½s.	104½	..
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.	38½	39½
	5	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Allouez	..	1
Arnold	2¾	3
Atlantic	22½	23¼
Boston & Cripple Creek.	19	20
Boston & Montana.	108⅞	109
Butte & Boston.	11¼	11⅝
Calumet & Hecla.	353	..
Centennial	5⅞	6
Franklin	..	12
Gold Coin Mines.	3½	3⅝
Kearsarge	17¾	18¼
Napa (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	31½	32
Pioneer (gold)	5⅛	2½
Quincy	116½	117
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.	106	106
Santa Ysabel (gold)	13	13¼
Tamarack	116	118
Tamarack Junior	17½	18
Tecumseh	2¾	3¼
Washington	..	7½
Wolverine

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	153	100	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	
55	55½	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
110	113	40	American Express	112	112	112	112	
13⅜	13⅝	1,225	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
32¼	32⅞	720	American Spirits Mfg. pf	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
112	112¼	54,988	American Sugar Refs.	111½	112⅜	110⅝	112⅛	+ ⅜
101½	102	300	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101¾	101⅞	101½	101½	+ ¼
87½	90	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	
63¾	63¾	17,922	American Tobacco	69½	70¼	68¾	69¼	
100	101	230	Am. Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	−⅞
14⅝	14⅝	1,120	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−2
24½	24½	1,169	At., T. & S. F. pf	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
12	12½	250	At., T. & S. F. pf. new	12	12	12	12	
15	15¼	905	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	− ¼
21½	21¾	647	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21⅛	21	21½	+ ¼
89	91	11	Brooklyn Union Gas	89¾	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
44½	45	2	Canada Southern	44½	45⅛	44½	45⅛	
17¼	17⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛	− ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	4,250	Chi., Bur & Quincy	74⅝	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	− ⅛
77¼	77½	1,810	Chicago Gas	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛	− ⅛
133	133½	6,840	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76	76¾	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
104	104⅛	128	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ¼
67½	67⅝	500	Chi. & Northwestern	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+ ¼
203	207	425	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67½	67⅝	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
24½	25	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	+ ½
99	4	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	− ¾
99¼	10	100	C. & H. C., all in pd.	4	4	4	4	−1¼
146½	147	1,042	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
107¼	107⅜	3,575	Consolidated Gas Co.	147	147	146½	147	− ⅛
152¼	153½	500	Delaware & Hudson	108	108¼	107¼	107¼	− ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	5	Del., Lack. & Western	153	153	152½	152½	+ ¼
35	35⅛	750	General Electric	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
30	35	1,050	Illinois Steel Co	35	35¼	35	35	
50	50	50	Laclede Gas pf	32½	34¾	32½	33½	
66	68	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	67	67	67	67	
153¾	154	140	Lake Shore	154	154	153¾	154	− ¼
46	50	10	Long Island	154	154	154	154	
50⅜	50½	1,600	Louisville & Nashville	48½	48½	48½	48½	
89¾	90	1,065	Manhattan Con	50¼	50¾	50⅛	50⅜	
107	109	656	Metropolitan Traction	89½	90	89¼	90	+ ⅛
78	79½	55	Mich. Penin. Car pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
13¼	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28¾	30¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	30¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
22	22½	350	Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	525	National Lead Co	22	22	22	22	
88	88½	375	National Lead Co. pf	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
98¼	98½	900	New Jersey Central	89	89	88½	88½	− ½
23	27	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	98⅞	99	98¾	98¾	− ¼
24¾	25¼	100	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf	24	24	24	24	− ¼
16½	17¼	30	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	25	25	25	25	− ¼
14⅞	15¼	1,875	Northern Pacific pf	17⅞	17¾	17½	17½	+ ½
38	38¼	5,251	Northern Pacific pf.	14¾	15⅜	14⅝	15	+ ¼
15	15⅛	200	Ontario & Western	38	38⅜	37¾	38	+ ⅛
43½	44½	42	O. R. & Nav. pf	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
25	25⅜	200	Pacific Mail	43½	44	43¼	44	
25	25¼	6,400	P. & R., all in. pd.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
5¼	5½	200	St. L. & S. F.	25¼	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅜	15⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
10¼	11¼	158	St. Louis Southw. pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
114	118	10	St. P., Minn. & Man.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
47⅞	48¼	348	St. Paul & Omaha	116	116	116	116	− ¼
15	15⅜	500	Southern Pacific	48¼	48¾	47⅞	48¼	
9¼	9¾	280	Southern Railway	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
28	28¼	348	Southern Railway pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	420	Standard R. & T.	28¼	28¾	28⅛	28¼	− ⅛
20¼	20⅝	820	Tenn. Coal & Iron	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
7⅛	7¾	800	Union Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
36	40	25	United States Express	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	100	United States Leather	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	2,020	U. S. Leather pf	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	19½	2,101	United States Rubber	58¾	59	58	58¾	− ⅛
69	69½	1,193	U. S. Rubber pf	20	20¼	18⅞	19¾	− ¼
98¼	100	90	Wells-Fargo Express	72½	72½	68	70	−3
82½	82¾	763	Western Union Tel	99	99¾	99	99¾	
2	2½	220	Wheeling & Lake Erie	82¾	83½	82¾	83	+ ½
				2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Sales	138,161							

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Eureka Springs 1st	Oregon S L & U N con,
3,000 106½	1,000 52	Trust Co certfs
2,000 106¼	Ft. W & Rio Grande 1st	30,000 76⅜
Am Spirits M Co 6s	12,000 41	10,000 76½
3,000 79¾	Gal, Har'g & San An,	5,000 76⅝
1,000 79½	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000 76½
At, T & S F gen 4s	10,000 91¼	7,000 76¾
11,000 82⅝	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 82¼	12,000 95½	4,000 101
6,000 82½	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	Phil & Read 1st pf inc.
500 82⅝	4,000 114	Trust Co certfs, all
30,000 82¼	Ind, Bl & W 1st pfd	installments paid
1,000 82⅝	10,000 106	32,000 45½
25,000 82⅝	Ind, Dec & West 1st	5,000 45¼
500 82⅝	5,000 100¼	13,000 45¼
6,000 82⅝	Int & Gt Nor 3d	3,000 45
4,000 82¼	500 28	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr
30,000 82⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	Co certfs, assented
3,000 82⅝	4,000 93½	10,000s3 81⅝
3,000 82⅜	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	60,000 81⅝
Adjustment 4s	1,000 113¾	19,000 81⅝
10,000 47⅞	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust	10,000 81⅞
46,000 47¾	Co certfs	11,000 81½
At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs	20,000 74½	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
of deposit	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000 99½
17,000 52⅜	2,000 93¾	Rich & Danv deb 5s,
Brooklyn R T 5s	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	stamped
13,000 79⅞	10,000 101	5,000 100⅝
10,000 80⅝	Lehigh Val Term 5s	5,000 101
5,000 80⅜	1,000 110½	Rio Grande West 1st
6,000 80⅜	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	5,000 73
1,000 79⅞	M 5s	Rome, W & Og cons
1,000 79⅞	2,000 90	1,000 119½
7,000 80	3,000 89½	St L & Iron Mount 5s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Louis & Nash, S & N	5,000 76½
2,000 98	Ala gtd 5s	St L & Iron Mount 2d
Bur, C R & N 1st collat	10,000 91½	10,000 102¼
trust 5s	Unified gold 4s	St L & San Fran 4s
4,000 102½	8,000 80¼	14,000 66¼
Canada So 1st gtd	12,000 80	St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 110	Manhattan Ry con 4s	4,000s30F 98¼
2,000 109¾	5,000 95	St L & S F 2d, Class B
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Mich Cent cons 7s	10,000 115
7,000 91¾	1,000 116¾	Class C
2,000 91½	Mil & St Paul, Iowa &	2,000 114¾
Cent of N J gen 5s	Minn Div	St L & S F gen 6s
8,000 117¾	5,000 128	5,000 112½
6,000 117¼	Wis & Min Div	St L S W 1st
15,000 117¾	1,000 111¼	13,000 68
5,000 117⅞	Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-	St P, M & M 1st, Mon-
2,000s20F 117½	ries A	tana Cent 6s
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	10,000 98¾	1,000 114½
9,000s20F 101⅞	Mil & St P Ss 1st	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	2,000 103¾	10,000 58
10,000 76¼	Minn & St L con 5s	2,000 57⅞
30,000 76⅝	13,000 103	10,000 57½
1,000c 76⅝	Mo, K & East 1st	44,000 58
15,000 76½	3,000 94½	1,000 58⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	22,000 58
3,000 116¾	5,000 84⅜	1,000 58¼
5,000s20F 110¾	28,000 84¾	10,000 58¼
5,000 110¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	15,000 58¼
Registered	6,000 67½	6,000 58⅜
1,000 67½	Nat Starch M Co 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,	2,000 102	5,000 89⅝
1st cons 4s	Nash, C & St L con	1,000 89⅞
10,000 103¾	10,000 101¾	2,000 89¼
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska	N Y Cent deb 5s	5,000 89⅛
ext 4s	20,000 105¼	18,000 89⅛
5,000 90⅝	N. Y. O & W refdg 4s	Standard R & T 6s
10,000 90½	15,000 93⅞	2,000 74
13,000s20F 90⅜	5,000 94	3,000 73¾
Registered	10,000 94¼	1,000 73
5,000 89½	5,000 94¼	Tenn C. I & R 6s, Bir-
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	5,000 94¼	mingham Div 1st
13,000 99¼	94	1,000 94
5,000 99	8,000 94¼	8,000 94½
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000 94½	Tex & N O cons 5s
3,000s20F 111¾	10,000 94½	6,000 94½
2,000 112	N Y, L E & W con 5s	8,000 94
7,000 111¾	500 108¼	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr
1,000s20F 111¾	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	Co certfs
Chi G L & C Co 1st	2,000 71½	1,000 71½
2,000 95¾	N Y, S & W G M	Union Pac 6s, 1896
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr	2,000 70¼	5,000 104¼
Co certfs	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000 104¾
8,000 42	1,000 55¼	Union Pac 6s, 1897
61,000 41¾	500 55¼	1,000 104½
20,000 42	7,000 55¼	Union Pac 6s, 1898
3,000 42¼	500 55½	1,000 105
Chi & N W S F deb 5s,	16,000 55½	Trust Co certfs, ex
1933	5,000 53¾	matured coups
5,000s20F 111¾	1,000 55¼	25,000 103¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	500 55¼	Union Pac gold 6s col
15,000 103⅝	2,000 55⅝	trust notes
3,000 103⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	54,000 101
1,000 103⅜	6,000 87⅜	20,000s20F 101
Registered	17,000 87⅝	1,000 101
10,000 101¾	29,000 87⅝	Union Pac ext S F 8s
10,000 102	14,000 87⅝	10,000 92
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	24,000 87⅝	Trust Co certfs
2,000 98	Ohio & Miss 2d	10,000 92
Col, H V & T 5s	5,000 87⅜	2,000 91
1,000 74	Ohio Southern 1st	U P, D & G 1st
Col, H V & T G M 6s	2,000 116	10,000 37
1,000 68	5,000 86	5,000 36⅝
Den & R G 4s	2,000s20F 85	Utah So ext 1st, Trust
1,000 89	2,000s20F 85	Co certfs
Dul, S S & A 5s	5,000 84½	8,000 76
41,000 101	1,000s20F 84½	Utah So G M, Trust Co
East Tenn, Va & Ga	5,000 84¼	certfs
cons gold 5s	Omaha & St L 1st, Trust	5,000 76
9,000 108⅜	Co certfs	Wabash 1st 5s
Equitable Gas & Fuel of	2,000 107	2,000 107
Chicago 1st	5,000 106¾	5,000 106¾
6,000 99⅛	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	West Shore gtd 4s
Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000 51½	40,000 103
5,000 66¼	Oregon R & N 4s	3,000 107½
Erie 4s prior bonds	5,000 83¾	W N Y & P 1st
10,000 95	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000 105⅝
5,000 95¼	2,000 116	39,000 100⅞
39,000s30F 95	Peoria G & C of Chi	W N Y & P gen
1,000 95¼	1st cons 6s	5,000 50
87,000s20F 95½	5,000 104½	West Union col trust 5s
72,000 95½	5,000 104¾	1,000 106¾
Total sales	10,000 104⅞	
		$2,212,000

SECURITIES LISTED.

The following securities were yesterday added to the lists of the Stock Exchange:

Chicago and Northern Pacific—$430,000 additional certificates of deposit, represented by $430,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Nos. 27,111 to 27,540, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $25,953,000, Nos. 1 to 25,348, 26,351 to 26,430, 27,111 to 27,540, 27,701 to 27,715, and 28,186 to 28,265, inclusive.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—$500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, Nos. 14,924 to 15,423, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $5,594,000, Nos. 1 to 978, 10,808 to 15,423, inclusive.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—$8,782,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year gold bonds, Nos. M73,160 to M81,947, inclusive, making the total amount listed to this date $105,932,000, Nos. M00001 to M73,160 and M71,901 to M81,947, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and Nos. D00001 to D48,150, inclusive, for $500 each. Also $19,312,900 additional 5 per cent, non-cumulative preferred stock, making total amount listed to date $110,697,800, and $102,000,000 of common stock.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Exchange	172	Mechanics'	186
Broadway	230	Mechan. & Traders'	130
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	150	Merchants'	137
Chase National	525	Merchants' Exch	110
Chatham	220	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	123	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	205	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	185
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Garfield National	310	Republic	145
German-American	110	Seaboard National	169
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	155	State of New York	110
Import. & Trad.	530	Third National	98
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	90
Leather Mfrs'	175	U. S. National	275
Lincoln National	750	West Side	114
Manhattan	210	Western National	

There was a sale of 6 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid	Ask'd
2s, r., 1901	95½	...	Den. & R. G.	10¾	11⅜	N. Y. Central	93	93½
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	D. & R. G. pf.	41½	42½	New England	...	37
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	N. Y. & N. H.	166	170
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	122⅞	D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12½
4s, c., 1925	122½	122¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56		1st pf.	55	70
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104½	105½	N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	9
Currency 6s, 1898	108⅜	...	Erie 1st pf.	34	36	Nor. & West., all		
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	...	Erie 2d pf.	19⅞	20¼	in. paid	11½	11⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	...	Ev. & T. H.	22	31	North American	4½	4¾
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ohio Southern	...	5
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	...	Gt. Nor. pf.	121	123	Ont. Mining	10¼	11½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	...	G. B. & W.	30	40	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
			G. B. & W., deb., A	...	...	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in, paid	16	16½
Alb. & Sus.	170	...	G. B. & W., deb., B	4¾	50	Penn. Coal	310	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61	Harlem	292	5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	...
Am. Coal	111	119	Homestake	34	...	Peo. & East	5	8
Am. Cotton Oil	11¼	12	Ill. Central	92	39¾	Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	47	50
Ann Arbor	8½	9½	Iowa Central	7	26¼	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	30	31½
Ann Arbor pf.	25¼	26¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	8	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in, paid	16	16½
At. & Pac.	7	8	Jollet & Chicago	156	26	Penn. Coal	310	...
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Kan. & Mich.	5	50	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	...
Bay State Gas	11	12½	Keok & D. M.	2	7	Peo. & East	5	8
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	K. & D. M. pf.	13	4	Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	47	50
Brunswick Co	⅜	½	Keokuk & West.	30	14	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	30	31½
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22	Laclede Gas	23	40	P., C. C. & St. L.	13¼	13½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75	L. E. & W.	15½	24	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	48	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76	L., N. A. & C.	...	17½	P. Ft. W. & C.	165	170
Canadian Pacific	55½	56½	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Pull. P. C. Co.	155	158
Central Pacific	11	12	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Quicksilver	1	3
Chi. & Alt., ex div.	162	...	Man. Beach	...	115	Quicksilver pf.	...	11
C. & Alt., ex div.	172	...	Md. Coal pf.	40	55	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	R., W. & O.	117¼	118
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Mich. Cent.	86	91	St. L. S. W.	4	6½
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Minn. & St. L.	19	20	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153½	...	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½	St. P. & O. pf.	120	137
Cleve. & Pitts., ex div.	45	52	Minn. Iron	45	52	Sil. bull. certfs.	64¾	65½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	165	169	Mobile & Ohio	20	22½	Texas Pacific	9¼	9¾
C.Coal & I.Dev.pf.	2	3	Morris & Essex.	162	165	Third Avenue	155	160
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	90	Nat. Lin. Oil.	13	14½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	40	National Starch	4	7	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Com. Cable	160	172	Nat. St. Ist pf.	50	60	U. P., D. & G.	17¾	2½
Consol. Coal	34	40	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22	Wabash	6¼	6½
			New Cent. C.	5	8	Wabash pf.	15¾	16
						West. Union Beef.	6	7½
						W. & L. E. pf.	9¾	12
						Wis. Cent.	2	2¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	521
1st week Feb.	$87,000	$70,100	$67,600
From July 1	2,434,816	2,560,558	2,315,209
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
4th week Jan.	$12,456	$14,185	$18,784
Month	41,567	44,894	50,149
C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
4th week Jan.	$352,858	$339,156	$365,970
Month	1,052,133	1,102,259	1,053,613
From July 1	7,741,556	8,484,754	8,084,432
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	329	329	329
1st week Feb.	$45,988	$43,153	
From Jan. 1	224,084	245,788	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week Feb.	$112,200	$118,900	$121,000
From July 1	3,790,894	4,126,366	4,353,939
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
4th week Jan.	$64,594	$82,749	$55,066
Month	201,625	227,300	175,462
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	825
1st week Feb.	$62,292	$66,431	$57,014
From July 1	2,437,868	2,087,610	2,751,873
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
1st week Feb.	$32,735	$32,688	$27,756
From July 1	965,580	1,147,358	998,832
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	230	230
1st week Feb.	$20,900	$11,338	$8,452
From Jan. 1	121,004	57,059	49,015
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week Feb.	$34,987	$34,582	$23,207
From July 1	1,257,815	1,311,482	1,132,561
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
4th week Jan.	$287,490	$436,393	$343,061
Month	936,408	1,163,923	1,017,813
From July 1	11,780,346	13,153,205	11,353,429
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
4th week Jan.	$65,700	$58,600	$55,020
Month	175,650	160,900	141,350
1st week Feb.	27,900	26,100	26,600
From July 1	1,498,057	1,536,621	1,175,775
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
1st week Feb.	$528,134	$521,841	$420,985
From July 1	19,276,863	20,919,184	17,110,454
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Feb.	$117,817	$117,109	$117,098
From Jan. 1	731,804	723,601	774,047
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
1st week Feb.	$213,426	$201,642	$189,296
From July 1	7,182,540	8,156,339	7,484,250
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for December—			
	1896	1895	1894.
Gross earnings	$546,291	$545,708	....
Operating ex.	357,896	373,990	....
Net earnings	188,395	171,718	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,140,039	3,450,796	3,325,767
Operating ex.	2,150,429	2,295,532	2,042,856
Net earnings	989,610	1,155,444	1,282,911
BUFFALO RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	337,990	341,975	315,225
Operating ex.	167,288	164,674	163,607
Net earnings	170,702	177,301	151,718
Other income	6,060	6,122	6,067
Total income	176,762	183,423	157,785
Fixed charges	108,024	105,117	100,821
Surplus	68,678	78,306	56,964
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS for December—			
Gross earnings	387,360	382,490	399,858
Operating ex.	268,720	265,761	273,710
Net earnings	118,640	116,729	126,148
Charges	117,794	116,358	114,939
Surplus	846	391	112,909
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,345,156	2,402,096	2,414,022
Operating ex.	1,577,106	1,643,155	1,649,433
Net earnings	768,050	758,941	764,589
Charges	701,645	692,544	671,117
Surplus	66,405	66,397	93,472
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for December—			
Gross earnings	123,156	130,912	114,461
Operating ex.	72,289	71,255	74,390
Net earnings	50,867	59,657	40,071
Charges	36,507	33,866	11,228
Surplus	24,360	25,791	28,843
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	657,054	662,753	556,939
Operating ex.	453,379	522,923	440,199
Net earnings	203,675	139,830	116,739
Charges	84,570	74,664	67,373
Surplus	119,105	65,166	58,866
NEW YORK & HARLEM for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	101,603	262,516	301,317
Operating ex.	1,150	144,773	192,593
Net earnings	100,453	117,743	108,719
Fixed charges	12,175	10,100	9,200
Surplus	88,278	107,643	99,519
Cash on hand, $22,608, and profit and loss surplus, $2,959,772.			
SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD of New York for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	167,390	218,798	226,300
Operating ex.	141,894	177,190	184,502
Net earnings	25,496	41,608	41,798
Other income	833	425	625
Total	26,329	42,233	42,423
Fixed charges	24,611	33,150	33,462
Surplus	1,718	9,083	8,961
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	626,038	616,429	590,752
Operating ex.	380,283	367,284	361,439
Other income	245,755	249,145	245,313
Total	11,742	8,912	5,524
Fixed charges	256,937	258,057	250,837
Surplus	91,821	84,199	85,502
Cash on hand, $273,141; profit and loss surplus, $73,991.	165,116	173,858	165,335
VANDALIA SYSTEM for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31:			
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLI

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Abraham Stern, to Samuel Levin, at about $18,500, the five-story brick tenement 186 Broome Street, 51 by 25.

William Rosenzweig has sold for Henry Weller, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, at about $20,700, the old buildings and the lot 336 Fifth Street, 25 by 96. The purchaser will improve the property by the erection of a first-class six-story brick and stone apartment house.

Seton & Wissman have sold for Mrs. Kate B. Stokes, to Adrian Iselin, Jr., the four-story brownstone dwelling 4 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, for $85,000. Mrs. Stokes bought the property in December, 1895, for $78,000.

Charles M. Kaeppel has sold for John W. Decker, the builder, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 899 Colwell Avenue, at about $8,000.

The heirs of Henry Faltermann have sold to Ella Shannon, at $17,150, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by 75, on the northwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-sixth Street.

Both auction rooms bore some resemblance yesterday to the busy periods of the past. No fault could be found with the attendance at either, and as the crowds included an unusual number of would-be buyers, the bidding was a good deal livelier than the auctioneers have been accustomed to of late. The chief attractions were sales under the direction of executors. E. H. Ludlow & Co. disposed of three Ninth Ward parcels in the Trinity Building Salesroom for the estate of the late Peter R. Warner, and R. V. Harnett sold four in the Real Estate Exchange for the estate of Edwin A. Jackson, deceased. The latter realized excellent prices, especially two lots on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, the most northerly of which was purchased by Samuel P. Payne, the owner of a plot adjoining. Peter F. Meyer's foreclosure offering of four five-story flats on Manhattan Avenue, extending north from One Hundred and Second Street, was deserving of greater attention than it received. The auctioneer announced preliminary to the sale that $43,000 on the purchase price would be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. on the corner flat, and $28,000 on each of the other three. The proposition, which was an unusually liberal one to be made in connection with a foreclosure sale, failed, however, to draw out the conservative speculators and investors present. The four properties were all knocked down to a bidder who represented the holders of second mortgages. His bids were $5,000 for the corner building above the amount of the new mortgage proposed, and $3,500 more than the sum offered on each of the others. Following are the details of the day's transactions:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold at the Trinity Building Salesroom, by order of executors, 161 West Twelfth Street, a two-and-a-half-story and basement brick dwelling, 20.10 by 103.3, to Oscar Meloni, for $15,600; the three-story and basement brick dwelling 120 West Twelfth Street, 23 by 103.3, to David W. Cochran, for $21,200, and 5 Charles Street, a three-and-a-half-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 95.3 by 18 by 95, to W. Van Norden, for $13,900.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure the five-story brick flat, with store, on the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue, 23 by 95, to John Perhamus, for $48,000, and the three adjoining five-story brick flats, 52 to 54 Manhattan Avenue, two 26 by 95 each, and one 25.11 by 95, at $31,500 apiece to the same bidder, who bought the entire property for the second mortgagees.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, the Astor leasehold premises 234 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5, to Philip Donohue, for $4,300; also to the plaintiff, Charles Meyers, for $9,001, the four-story brick tenement 417 East Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Moritz L. Ernst and Max Weil, for $9,757, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, on the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25.1 by 97.1 by 25 by 100.1.

At the Real Estate Exchange, Richard V. Harnett sold, by order of executors, a lot 25 by 100 on Riverside Drive, 62.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Charles F. Chamberlaine for $20,000; a lot 27 by 100 by 25 by 100, adjoining on the north, to Samuel F. Jayne for $19,250; a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 311 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, to Susan Arnold for $14,100, and 313 West Eighty-fourth Street, a similar house and lot, to J. A. McCarthy, for $13,100.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the estate of Lewis W. Neustadter the four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 48 West Thirty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, size 20 by 70, to Edward Weston.

Frank A. Barnaby reports an exchange between Hugh Stewart and John McLoughlin, by which Mr. McLoughlin sells his premises 308 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, running through to Pierrepont Street and fronting on Pierrepont Street 60 feet, at a valuation of $155,000. Mr. McLoughlin takes the premises 788, 790, and 792 Fulton Street, 44 feet, running through to Adelphi Street, 44 feet front, at a valuation of $35,000. Mr. Stewart pays the difference in cash.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, 415 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,150.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, David Leventritt, referee, northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 108.2 by 97 by 108 by 93, vacant and two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $28; subject to mortgages for $32,000.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, George B. McClellan, referee, 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 150 by 98.9; also, 511 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, eight-story brick piano factory; also, 526 and 528 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; also, 532 and 534 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $108,895.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 362 Madison Street, south side, 275 feet west of Jackson Street, 20 by 94.5 by 20 by 94.4, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $4,841; subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, 65 Vandam Street, north side, 150.1½ feet east of Hudson Street, 25 by 100.5¼ by 25.3½ by 100.4¼, two-story brick and frame house, with two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $4,672.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 447 West Forty-seventh Street, 281.3 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,553.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 382 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,035.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur Sweeny, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 25 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by south 25 by west 80.1½ to King's Bridge Road by south along same 76.6¾ by east 145.6¼ by north 100 to point of beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,569.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 155 Convent Avenue, east side, 35.0½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 16.11 by 85, three-story and basement stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,575.

By L. J. Phillips, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 209 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 173 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 24 by 102.2 by 27 by 102.2, five story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,411; subject to first mortgage for $28,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, Third Avenue, west side, 125.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 96.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,020.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, northeast corner of Division and Eldridge Streets, 24.7 by 86.6 to alleyway by 21.10 by 73.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 137 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 364 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,878; subject to first mortgage for $5,000.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Lowenfeld & Prager, who recently purchased from the estate of Charles Guidet the plot 100 feet square at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, are to improve the property by the erection of six five-story store and flat buildings. Four of the houses will have frontages on the avenue, two on the street. The buildings will be constructed of brick, stone, and iron after plans by George F. Pelham, the architect.

John A. Picken contemplates building a row of private dwelling houses on the plot 100 by 126 on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue. The buildings will be of brick and stone. John Hauser will prepare the plans and specifications.

J. W. Decker, the builder, will erect from plans prepared by himself a three-story store and flat building, 19 by 75 feet, on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner, Frank P. Sabetti, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 25 feet west of Cambreling Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 23, Chichina Carucci of 320 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner, Frank P. Sabetti, architect; cost, $2,500.

Park Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Flower Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 42, Joseph Polchinski of Park Avenue, owner, Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 303 East Third Street, alterations to a three-story brick tenement and store, Aaron Gottlieb of 409 East Houston Street, owner, Hornburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 207 to 211 West Forty-second Street, alterations to a one-story brick clubhouse, estate of J. M. B. Davidson of 44 South Washington Square, owner, Arena Athletic Club, lessees, Ralph S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost not estimated.

Nos. 139 and 141 Mulberry Street, alterations to two five-story brick tenements and stores, Julia Busch of 16 Dominick Street, owner, Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,977 Second Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store, John E. Kaliski of 1,977 Second Avenue, owner, Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 9 and 11 Franklin Street, alterations to a six-story brick factory, Morris L. Herrman of 29 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner, Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architects, Barkel & Debevoise of 42 and 44 East Houston Street, builders; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

PLEASANT AV, 391; Louis Lese and wife to Rosie Otto $100

MADISON AV, n e cor of 106th St, 19x70; David B. Ogden, referee, to Lispenard Stewart 11,000

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; John Bruns and wife to Catharine Hagmeyer 10,500

118TH ST, 54 East; Solomon Feiner and wife to Henry L. Wright 1

118TH ST, 58 East; same to same 1

123D ST, 105 East; Catharine Hagmeyer to John Bruns 27,000

1ST AV, 2,247; Mayer Hyams and wife to Herbert L. Mason 1

109TH ST, s s, 407 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; William E. Andrews, referee, to John D. Heins 13,400

7TH AV, n w corner of 141st St, 49.11x75; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Eliza A. Smith 1,000

97TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of 9th Av, 19x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Peter Donald 18,000

148TH ST, s s, 411.10 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100; Frederick C. Cruss and wife to Frances E. Pomeroy 1,250

PART OF LOT 11 of map of Village of Morrisania, 25x irregular; Gerard D. Bennett and others to Emma E. Emmett 1

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.10x127.8x29.9x127.8; Henry L. Wright to Solomon Feiner 1

76TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2; The Brainerd, Thaler & Hall Quarry Company to Rebecca Levi and another 10

BEACH ST, 5 to 9 and 144 to 150 West Broadway, and 1 to 5 St. John's Lane; The New York Wool Warehouse Company to James W. Clawson 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to the Wool Exchange 1

IRVINGTON ST, s e corner of Lewis St, 50x80; Mary J. Fox to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

DIVISION ST, 192 and 192½; Alexander Haft to Annie H. Haft 1

PEARL ST, w s, 45 ft s of Monroe St, 67.11x38.5; Jefferson St, e s, 75 ft s of Henry St, 25x23.10; Alexander Haft to Harris Lusher, one-half part 1

GREEN LANE, w s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 75x100; Ann E. Lyon to George H. Ehrgott 1,800

SARATOGA AV, s s, 100 ft w of Newport St, 25x100; Westchester Heights; the Westchester and Van Nest Land Company to Leopold Armbruster 1

ELM ST, 199; Robert L. Harrison, as executor, &c., to Leander S. Sire 1

2D ST, 245; Catherine Reisert and others to Henry Bieber 19,200

1ST ST, s w s, Lots 13 and 14 of map of estate of Burnell Brown; Mary A. McHugh, individually and as executrix, to George F. Robinson 1

107TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 17x100.11; Rosie Kirchenbluth to Louis J. Horowitz 15,000

47TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x91.3x26x98.5; Thomas McMahon and wife to Thomas C. Watkins 660

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas C. Watkins to Theresa McMahon 660

110TH ST, s s, 287.7 ft w of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; George E. Mott, referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee 8,250

106TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 132x100.11; also, 109th St, s s, 382 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Matthew Coogan and wife to Matthew P. Doyle 1

107TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; same to same 1

WILLETT ST, 39; Louis J. Horowitz to Esther Kinzler 18,750

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 66.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x69.11; Henry Krabe to Denison P. Chesebro 1

BEACH ST, w s, 50 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Henry Bieber and others to George Heller 63,000

GRAND AV, w s, 437.9 ft n of St. James St, 50x106; Elmer A. Allen and wife to Lilian R. Chatterton 2,500

DECATUR AV, Lot 37, map of Village of Fordham; Mary Wilson to William Wilson 5

LISPENARD ST, n s, 125.10 ft e of West Broadway, 50x100; Frank L. Downing to Ellen Surbridge 1

FULTON ST, 62, and property out of town; Walter L. Goddard to Salter S. Clark, trust deed 1

87TH ST, s s, 130.9 ft e of Park Av, 28x100.8; also 87th St, s s, 102.9 ft e of Park Av, 28x100.8, ½ part; Annie Asch to Max Hartman 1

76TH ST, 124 East; Frederick Tetreau to the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company 1

73D ST, 26 East; Edward P. Shields to Mary E. Hatch 1

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel B. Hatch to Edward P. Shields 1

SAME PROPERTY; William W. Hall and wife to D. B. Hatch 1

Recorded Leases.

ATTERBURY, Annie T. L., to Charles Schinkel; 519 9th Av, 5 years $1,600

CAFFREY, Kate F. M., to Helena Kopciowsky; 139 East 59th St, 14 months ... 330

HARNISCH, Frederick R., to Adolph Bernhard; 88 Stanton St, 2 years 1,000

McGLYNN, Mary A., to Edward R. Flynn; s w corner of 9th Av and 40th St, 10 years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BOOM, Marie P., to Frances V. Nash; 239 East 19th St, 5 years $12,500

BIEBER, Henry, and wife to George Beller and wife; 245 2d St, 3 years 500

SAME to Catharine Reisert; same property, 3 years 750

SAME to Charles Guntzer; same property, 3 years 6,000

BALSER, Henry, to Louise A. Balser; s s of 9th St, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years 3,000

BARTLESTONE, Harris, to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; 326 East 11th St, 1 year 9,000

BAYLIES, Nathalie E., to Charles H. Hastings; n s of Spring St, 50 ft e of Mercer St, 2 years 35,000

BUCHMULLER, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 528 East 85th St, 1 year 10,000

BRUNS, John, and wife to Catharine Hagmeyer; 105 East 122d St, 2 years .. 3,000

BALDWIN, Susan A., to D. Gilbert McKoon; Lots 50 and 51, map of Kingsland estate, Morris Heights, 24th Ward, 6 months 2,000

CHATTERTON, Lilian R. and Walter S., to Charles A. Bucklin; w s of Grand Av, 437.9 ft n of St. James's St, 106 ft to Old Croton Aqueduct, 6 months 5,000

SAME to Elmer A. Allen; same property, 1 year 2,000

CANNON, Margaret J., and husband to John Bussing, Jr.; North Oak Drive, s s, Lot 50, map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year. 150

FORD, Thomas J., and wife to Lillie P. Gray; n w s of Mapes Av, 639 ft n e of Samuel St, 2 years 500

FLANAGAN, Thomas and Monica T., to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamersching; s s of Globe Av, 25.2 ft e of Parker Av, demand 1,500

SAME to same; e s of Parker Av, 102.10 ft s of Globe Av, demand 1,500

GODDARD, Walter L., to Salter S. Clark; 62 Fulton St and other out-of-town property, secures credits ....

GARAFALO, Louisa, to Henri Strasbourger; 2,200 flat Av and s s of 115th St, 213 ft e of 2d Av, 6 months 1,000

HOGAN, Edward J., to Honoria D. Hogan; 241 East 17th St, 2 years 3,500

HATCH, Daniel B., to Emma Kaskel; 26 East 73d St; also strip adjoining, 3 years 35,000

SAME to William W. Hall; 26 East 73d St and adjoining strip, installments 17,500

HAYNES, Hannah E., and the Union Land of Potter Place, 175 ft w of Cadiz Place, 3 years 1,500

JACOBS, Solomon R., to Leonard Lewisohn; n w corner of West End Av and 97th St, 1 year 5,000

LEVI, Rebecca and Simon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 124 East 76th St, 3 years 7,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., of John Auchincloss; 140 West 77th St, 3 years. 25,000

LEVY, Hannah, to Fannie Levy; 208 West 115th St, demand 2,250

McLAUGHLIN, James, and another to Ellen Murray; s s of 67th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 9,000

McCARTHY, Lawrence, and wife to Michael Conway and wife; Lot 190, map of the McGraw estate, Van Nest, 3 years 2,000

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Maretta W. Howard; w s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 7 months 35,000

OLSSON, Andrew, and wife to Adolph Hinz; s s of Eagle Av, 225 ft e of land of the Morrisania Branch Railroad, 3 years 16,000

RYAN, Annie, to Jemima Henderson; n s of Leggett Av, 70 ft e of Hewitt Place, 3 years 2,800

SCHLOSS, Moses, and wife to Julius Goebel; 328 and 330 East 21st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 18,000

SAME to Charles H. Spratley; 332 and 334 East 21st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years ... 18,000

SMITH, Margaret V., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 131 West 118th St, 3 years 9,000

SIRE, Leander S., to Robert L. Harrison, as executor, &c.; 199 Elm St, 1 year 6,500

SCHLOSS, Moses S., and wife to Bernhard Bloch; 328 to 334 East 21st St, (two mortgages,) 6 months 4,000

SMITH, Mary E. to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 85th St, 62.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,000

SPRAGUE, Seth, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; n s of 53d St, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 120,000

STOCKY, Peter V., to Louis Marshall; 305 East 105th St, 5 years 11,000

WELSH, Annie A., and wife to Edgar Leaycraft; 605 2d Av, 1 year 1,500

WEST, John C., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Hudson St, 75.9 ft s of Bank St, 2 years 4,000

WINTER, Johanna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 530 East 87th St, 5 years 5,000

WALKER, Henry F., to David W. Cheever and another, trustees; s s of 55th St, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 45,000

SAME to same; s s of 55th St, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 38,000

WOODS, John, and wife to Emmie L. B. Clark; s s of 102d St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years 24,000

WATT, Archibald, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Lenox Av, 145th St to 146th St, 1 year .. 35,000

SAME to same; s s of 146th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 50,000

SAME to same; same as 4311 ft n of 146th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, extends from 145th St to 146th St, 1 year 42,500

SAME to same; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 72,500

WOOD, Edward T., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; proposed street shown in Map M, of P. C. Chrystie, adjoining land of Catherine E. Schwab, 24th Ward, 1 year. 12,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Harry Overington; n s of 158th St, Lot 94, map of Melrose, &c., (demand) 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, George, to Henry Fritz ... $1

BLOOD, Isabella M., to Fannie K. Koss. 2,000

HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Thomas R. Manners 1,000

HEIDE, Henry, to the German Savings Bank of New York 18,000

LEAVCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Walter S. Flint, guardian 1,500

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Frederick A. Snow 3,000

PRAGER, William, and Pincus Lowenfeld, to Carrie Levy 2,000

ROSSI, Aline M., to Selma Lisner 1

SMITH, Samuel, and wife to Lawrence Brothers 500

SMITH, John B., to Mary C. McNiece 2,500

SHIELDS, Emma T., to Joseph Eastman, (2 assignments) 2

SCHERMERHORN, Katie F., and another, administrators of Amos Cotting, to John E. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund 85,000

SAME to Jacob Cohn 5,000

THORNELL, Henry L., to William de Lancey Ward 1

VARNUM, James M., and others, trustees for Mary Falkland, to Josephine Anderson 10,000

WEIL, Minnie B., to Gertie Weil 1

WEMPLE, Marie E., to Jacob Bennett .. 2,500

WEEKES, James W., to Lucy P. Weeks, to Charles R. Weeks, trustee .. 1

WEBBER, Guy, to Charles Nagel 2,000

Lis Pendens.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 and 25 ft s of 148th St, 50x75; Katharina Rack against John Stewart and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

102D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Moses Cohen against Ellen D. Hannigan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Susanna W. Thorne against William Kelly and John Stoker, (to foreclose two mortgages.)

13TH ST, 48 and 50 East; also East 12th St, 37; Patrick Gallagher against Albert Wagner and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

106TH ST, s s, 441.8 ft e of Grand Boulevard, and 466.8 ft e of 11th Av, old line, 16.8x99.11; the Franklin Savings Bank, New York, against Jacob Dux and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; R. McLaughlin & Sons against Alyea & Hughes, owners and contractors $349

73D ST, 321 and 323 East; Nicholas Loritz against Bohemian Benevolent and Literary Association of City of New York, owner; Koelble & Co., contractors 295

LONGFELLOW ST or AV, e s, 54 ft n of Freeman St, 27x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Matie Toelberg 244

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.8x100; Paul Bush & Co. against Lawrence Buckley, owner and contractor

82D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x102; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against William T. Parsons, owner and contractor; J. B. Squier, contractor. 121

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; Patrick Nugent, as executor, &c., against Jacob Hess, owner; Arthur Kehoe, contractor; Gardner Conklin, subcontractor 98

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 50 x100; same against John Eusner, owner; M. Zimmerman & Co., contractors; Gardner Conklin, sub-contractor 44

SAME PROPERTY; same against same .. 12

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100 x100; Meurer Brothers Company against Jacob Feinberg and J. Rosenberg, owners; H. Horowitz, contractor 100

136TH ST, 103 West; the Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company against Mathilda Williams, owner; Thomas Williams, contractor 43

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 60x100; Harris Fordinsky on Germania Life Insurance Company to Hughes, Scanlon & Thompson 213

15TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, east 25 ft and west 25 ft of Lot 939 of map of Wakefield; Ernest Bonavia on Joseph P. Mooney and M. J. Eagan to Lawrence Brothers 848

13TH ST, corner of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 39x105; Salvator Lasperges on Eliza Boenk and M. J. Eagan to same .. 538

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

73—Persons vs. Steamship Foreland. 55—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell. 60—Hearle vs. Ship Kenilworth. 76—Grahl vs. Steamship Nymphala. 77—Dalley vs. Canalboat James H. Dyckman. 56—Fox vs. Tug Fannie Skeer.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Edward H. Foley and another vs. Manufacturers and Builders' Fire Insurance Company, appellants.—Argued by Frank Hiscock for appellant, William Goodell for respondent.

Hyde and another, appellants.—Argued by B. F. Tracy for appellants, James D. Bell for respondent.

Andrew Cosgriff and another, respondents, vs. Wilson P. Foss and others, respondents, William Duecy, appellant.—Argued by Clarence Lexow for appellant, Irving Brown for respondent.

The Mayor, &c., of New York vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellant. Dismissed under Rule 20 without costs.

Uriah H. Cadwell vs. Marks Arnheim, appellant.—Argued by Christopher Fine for appellant, A. R. Dyett for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 838.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—33—Broadbelt vs. Loew. 51—Central Crosstown Railway Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 52—Hart vs. the Mayor, &c. 45—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Kane. 14—Riester vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 59—Bradley vs. Currier Company. 58—Ward vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Guastavino Fireproof Construction Company. 19—Same vs. same. 49—Fendel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Department of Buildings vs. Johnston. 2—Van Allen vs. Van Allen. 3—Phillips vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Matter of Henry. 5—Conti vs. Barilati. 6—Matter of Gaffney. 7—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 8—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Levy. 9—Bach vs. New. 10—Lord vs. Plaza de Oro Mining Company. 11—Fisher vs. Rogers. 12—Keogh vs. Hubbard. 13—O'Neill vs. McAllister. 14—Kross vs. Mutual Life Association of Brooklyn. 15—Cohen vs. Hartman. 16—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 17—Rapelyea vs. Anderson. 18—Callanan vs. the Mayor, &c. 19—Church vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 20—Ames vs. Gerrish. 21—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Dorzbacher. 22—Matter of Lattimore. 23—Phillips vs. Lewis. 24—Matter of Barta. 25—Schlesinger vs. Fergusson. 26—Matter of Trask. 27—Whitcher vs. Queen City Bank of Buffalo. 28—Quinlin vs. Palmeter. 29—Matter of McCartan. 30—People ex rel. Fallon vs. Wright. 31—Lesser vs. Lesser. 32—National Storage Company vs. Simon. 33—Wetteran vs. Przeworsky. 34—Hamerschlag vs. Cathoscope Electrical Company. 35—Berger vs. Berger. 36—King vs. Pearsall. 37—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 38—Matter of Eustis. 39—German Savings Bank vs. Kaufman. 40—Matter of New York Bottling Company. 41—Schachnowitz vs. Schachnowitz. 42—Wendel vs. Embler. 43—Leon vs. Leon. 44—Matter of Ripley. 45—Frank Stokes Company vs. Moss Engraving Company. 46—Walton vs. Churchill. 47—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. McGrath. 48—Haynes vs. Moorbray. 49—Perrins vs. Lamb. 50—Levine vs. the Mayor, &c. 51—Rapp vs. Potts. 52—Amon vs. Tuska. 53—Freed vs. Pitt. 54—Freed vs. Martin. 55—Maling vs. Sexton. 56—Matter of Kerby. 57—Tunston vs. Balken. 58—Taylor vs. Havenly. 59—Galsmith vs. Herzog. 60—Burns vs. Hendricks. 61—Kapff vs. New Yorker Zeitung Publishing and Printing Company. 62—Otto Huber Brewery Company vs. Rosenfeld. 63—Sickles vs. Meade. 64—Hank vs. Friedman. 65—Knower vs. Davies. 66—People, &c., vs. Donohue. 67—Merwin vs. Newton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Mulry. 2—Lawson vs. Tuttle. 3—Courtney vs. Valentine. 4—Pomeranitz vs. Pomeranitz.

Demurrers.—377—New York Commercial Company vs. New York Commercial Company, Limited. 379—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3194—Evans vs. Ebert. 3898—Airello vs. Guion. 2715—Rauth vs. Belerieln. 4034—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Judson. 1340—White vs. Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company. 4131—Christ vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4132—Beekman vs. same. 3348—Weiland vs. Wilshusen. 4111—Wait vs. Requa. 3471—Bennett vs. House. 3819—Krajicek vs. Prucha.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Bell for the People.

1—Michael Whalen, alias Michael Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—10353—Feler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9566—Glassman vs. Ruppert. 9048—Allen vs. Beadleston & Woerz Brewing Company. 7946—Delahaunty vs. Hake. 6312—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Co. 10391—Deohn vs. George Swift Construction Company. 10748—Summer vs. Loening. 10902—Markham vs. D. Stevenson Brewing Company. 9702—Wachter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10705—De Lara vs. De Lara. 9451—Broshinsky vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 10419—Berner vs. Stein. 10527—Hussey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10529—Levy vs. Meyer. 10555—H. Koehler Company vs. Clark. 10884—Kantrowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10696—Hotel Savoy vs. Mullen. 10894—Park Company vs. Manning. 10742—Kister vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 10180—Columbia Bank vs. Gross. 11040—People ex rel. Dempsey vs. Collis. 9777—Tarbin vs. Prince. 10959—Armstrong vs. Powell. 10639—Weinberger vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10901—O'Brien vs. West Side Savings Bank. 11132—Blood vs. Bellows. 10979—Stone vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3439—Kohn vs. Ehrlich. 1784—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 4680—Kane vs. Union Railway Company. 2592—Floetti vs. Jonson Engineering Foundry Company. 6187—Brooks vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6307—Graef vs. Hartman. 6321—Parmlee vs. Associated Physicians and Surgeons. 6656—Landers vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6680—Johnson vs. Union Railway Company. 3686—Hunt vs. the Mayor, &c. 2475—Cohen vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 2955—Lockwood vs. Manhattan Storage Company. 5513—Ellis vs. Miller. 5545—Ravenek vs. Rogers. 2946—Crafton vs. W. F. Brigham & Co. 2309

COBB'S ISLAND IS DOOMED.

The Sea is Making Great Progress Toward Its Destruction.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Cobb's Island, a famous Summer resort and life saving station six miles off the Virginia coast in the Atlantic Ocean, seems to be doomed to annihilation by the action of the sea.

Last October a terrific storm swept the island, wrecking the main hotel and flooding the island, making a trench across its centre. Since then the disintegration has been steady until recently, when the high tides submerged the island and washed nearly all the buildings into the surf. The hotel, church, and a number of cottages have been destroyed, and the life saving station and a few cottages are all that is left. The Captain of the life saving station, from whom this information comes, says there is no longer any doubt that the island is doomed, and only a phenomenal action of the wind and waves could possibly restore it.

The life saving station, which has recently moved back from the encroaching sea, is now less than 200 feet from the waves.

PUPILS' HEALTH MENACED.

Dangerous Sanitary Condition of a Public School Annex.

North side residents and property owners are up in arms against the Board of Education over the condition of the annex to Grammar School No. 85, at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Brook Avenue. It is a one-story frame structure, about 40 by 50 feet, with a flat, leaky roof, and small windows that leave the four crowded classrooms in semi-darkness. In these rooms are about 240 boys. Stoves are used to heat the structure, and as there is little or no ventilation, the air at times becomes stifling. One of the worst features, however, is the sanitary condition of the outhouse. It stands on low ground, and at high tide the water backs up and adds sewage to the other odors. So bad is the condition of affairs that teachers have refused service in the school, and parents have kept their children at home. A committee of citizens has taken the matter in hand, and made a report to the Board of Health. The North Side Board of Trade has also passed resolutions condemning the annex as being unfit for occupancy. Principal Hyatt has reported the facts to the Board of Education, urging relief as early as possible. It has been suggested by several citizens living in the vicinity of the annex that the city use the building situated on St. Mary's Park, near One Hundred and Forty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, which it already owns.

SNOW HELPS THE MILLS.

Adirondack Lumbermen Are Now Able to Move Their Logs.

The recent heavy snowfalls, while causing some hindrance to railway traffic in the Adirondacks, brought relief to the lumbermen who have been cutting wood for the numerous wood-pulp factories in that region.

Not in twenty years has there been as little snow in the North Woods as during this Winter up to a fortnight ago. Immense piles of spruce logs have been cut on lands owned by wood-pulp manufacturers, but the absence of snow made the removal of the logs to the water ways an impossibility. They could not be dragged through the dry woods, and, therefore, have had to wait six weeks, and in some cases two months, for snow.

There is now plenty of snow throughout the entire Adirondack region. In some parts there is too much. Along the lines of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroads the drifts were so heavy that all traffic had to be suspended for two or three days. Several trains were abandoned on the Rome and Watertown, and steam plows for a while were unable to make any headway against the drifts. Some of the plows were imprisoned in the snowbanks and held there for twenty-four and even thirty-six hours.

The lumbermen, however, were jubilant and active all of last week. With the aid of the snow they made immense sildes down the mountain sides to the lakes, and thousands of feet of heavy spruce logs have thus been sent on their way to the pulp mills. The men are now working full-handed, and some on extra time, to catch up with their contracts.

LITTLE CHANCE AT PARA.

Official Warning to Poor Americans About to Go There.

So many Americans have gone to Brazil, and especially to Para, within the past year or two in search of business chances, that Col. Mathews, the United States Consul at Para, deems it his duty to utter a warning. "No Americans coming to Para, without the means to maintain themselves while acquiring the language and seeking employment, can have much chance of success," he says. A knowledge of the Portuguese language is absolutely necessary to enable a person to find employment.

The dominant position held by New Yorkers in the rubber trade has caused many men with no capital but "energy and push" to seek their fortunes in Para. That place, like all commercial centres, now has a great many more applicants than positions. Salaries are small, and living is said to be the most expensive in the world. Almost everything used in Para is imported and pays a high import duty. The salaries paid to clerks range from $15 to $45 a month, and the uncertain and ever-changing value of money has a very injurious effect upon trade.

"It is true that money is plentiful," says Consul Mathews, "and the exportation of natural products guarantees a permanent prosperity to this part of Brazil, but no one can successfully deal in rubber unless he has a large capital. The competition among rubber buyers is very great, and on that account the business is surrounded with greater difficulties now than formerly. In the rubber field money without money can play no part, unless they become rubber gatherers, in which case they would have ten chances for death against one for life."

With regard to outdoor labor in the vicinity of Para, the Consul asserts that no white American who exposes himself as he would be compelled to do, to the sun's burning rays and the daily rains that fall during the wet season, could hope to escape the yellow fever, and perhaps death. On some of the rivers 50 per cent. of the natives who go into the rubber fields die.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF 57TH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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82D ST., 129 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, in private house, to gentleman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY
WILL SPEAK IN
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
SUNDAY, FEB. 14,
at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets. J. H. Burke will sing.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, respectable young girl; assist with grown children; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 236 East 36th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; will assist with children; is willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 1,009 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; understands children's clothes; city reference. 113 West 56th St., second bell east side.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; capable of waiting on a lady; best city references. 213 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; five years' city reference. 411 West 50th St., Lea's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By American woman, in institution, school, or hospital; thoroughly understands meats and desserts in all branches; several years' experience; good reference; city or country. M. A., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. C. D., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; many years' experience; good bread, biscuit, and dessert maker. 417 West 52d St., Moran's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; city reference. 225 East 89th St.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—As cook or housekeeper; good references. 112 East 108th St. Coleman.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 152 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Protestant; cook; in private house or boarding house; good reference; good baker. M., 212 East 44th St.,

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; personal city references can be given. 335 West 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent cook and laundress in a private family; best of reference. 423 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning, by respectable woman; best city reference. Malone, 240 East 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By young girl; private family; first-class city reference. 210 East 40th St., first flat.

HOUSEMAID.—By a competent housemaid. 49 East 76th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German, first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., care of Mrs. McAvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss; experienced in traveling and yachting; good sailor, packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; linguist. L. B., Room 286 Holland House, 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl; good traveler, packer, and seamstress; good references. 139 W. 45th St.

MAID and TRAVELING COMPANION.—By well-educated Ninth German; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; best city reference. 114 East 53d St. Wilfinger.

MAID.—By competent maid; Swede; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress, in private family; understands her business in all branches; city reference. M., Box 345, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman, as first-class laundress; seven years' reference. 720 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; good city references. 420 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; good city reference. J. D., 57 West 11th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North German nurse, from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. D. O., Box 315, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; understands all bottle feeding; willing to assist with chamberwork and do sewing; city reference; city or country. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; chronic or nervous diseases preferred; physicians' and patients' references. Nurse, 1,020 Broadway, Times agency.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced young woman; entire charge from birth; first-class reference. Swan, 242 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; will do chamberwork or housework; best city reference. Mathews, 438 9th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By one who is thoroughly competent to take care of baby from birth; first-class city or country reference; no objection to country. A. B. D., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle from birth; highly recommended by her employers. B., 81 West 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced; understands fine hand sewing, plain hand sewing, altering dresses, &c.; few days at family residence. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian seamstress, by day, $1.25; also, to take work home; best reference. S. V., 731 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; six years' references; city or country. K. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman, permanent or otherwise; waiter on dinner parties. H. E., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A first-class waitress or parlormaid can be seen at last employer's, 128 Madison Av., between 3 and 4 P. M.

WAITRESS.—As waitress; first-class; German Protestant; in private family; best city references. Waitress, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; best personal city reference. 81 West 45th St., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl, as first-class waitress, in a private family; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; city reference; no cards. M. C., 486 6th Av.

Washing.

RESPECTABLE German woman wishes to go out for washing, ironing, and cleaning; best references. 411 East 83d St. Jacket.

Miscellaneous.

MESSAGE.—Scientific method; to ladies and children only; also private lessons given; terms moderate; certificate and highest testimonials. J. C., 821 6th Av.

MANICURE.—By young lady as manicure; home or out. Miss Caldwell, care Mrs. O'Donnell, 161 West 98th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; willing and obliging; good personal reference. Hach, Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as first-class butler; understands his business thoroughly; in private family; best city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thorough French couple; both competent in their business; private family; also good valet; best city references. French, 131 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—VALET.—By North German; first-class, experienced man; age, 38 years; six years' highest city reference. Butler, 201 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; neat, sober, honest, obliging, and reliable; in private family or hotel; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages; city or country; best reference. L. Morot, Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-Town Offices, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As indoor servant; well up in duties of gentleman's house; good personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks good English; age, 33; thoroughly competent in every respect; sober, honest; very good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

BUTLER.—By Swede, in private family; honest, sober; best references; lady can be seen where last employed. H. H., 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. M., 388 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands the business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 166 East 38th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; experienced in plant-houses, graperies, rose-houses, vegetables, under glass and outside; planting and care fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and management of first-class gardens and grounds; references from reliable city families. Little, care of Henderson Company, 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street.

GARDENER.—By gardener; very competent, sober, honest workman; certain to suit any one; has managed large glass, grounds, stock, and everything is done well; married, two children; son, 16; now working, if required. Hutton, Patchogue, L. I., or 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By married man, one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference from three last places. W. F. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—English; married, no family; twenty years' experience in greenhouse; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; good references. H. A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By gardener; life experience at the business; thoroughly practical in all branches of gardening; middle-aged, married; best of references; thirteen years in last place. S. Ryan, 4,239 3d Av.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a gentleman's place; French; married, one girl; thoroughly competent in all branches; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—As gardener; married; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, vegetables, and care of gentleman's place. F. O. Box 37, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Frenchman would like work in private family as second or useful man; good references. J. Berney, care of Y. M. C. A., French Branch, 112 West 21st St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age 25; competent and obliging; five years' city references. Jones, 218 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man; thoroughly understands his duties. P. F. C., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By valet; English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; good references. Valet, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK or BUTLER.—By a first-class colored butler in a private family as cook or butler; good references; five years last place. S. L. C., care of Nicholson, 219 East 58th St.

GENTLEMAN, 26, would like position in private family; willing and sober; speaks English and German; best of references. C. J. L., 108 East 27th St.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WOULD LIKE SITUATION; any kind of work; best references. Janitor, 126 East 114th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—An experienced and well-recommended waitress; only German, Swede, or English need apply. Call, from 2 to 3, at 3 East 17th St.

WANTED.—Cook and laundress, for a few weeks only. Call, Thursday morning, between 9 and 10, at 305 West 77th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Butler and useful man, for a few weeks only. Call, Thursday morning, between 9 and 10, at 305 West 77th St.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Adelaide, (letters must be directed "per Ardanagh.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM, for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Banan, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Banan";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 4 PM for Savanilla and Carthagena, per steamship Douglas, (letters for Colon and Costa Rica must be directed "per Douglas";) at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cathagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Curacao, Porto Cabello, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

Washington

3 days' trip. 1st Class. All expenses included,

$14.50.

Next party leaves New York Feb. 17.

FLORIDA

Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours, under personal escort, leave New York, per Clyde Line new S. S. COMANCHE, March 9, Per Pennsylvania R. R. March 9.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 16,	10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 9,	10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mh. 16,	10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2,	10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mh. 23,	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM	Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM	†Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25,	7 AM	Columbia, May 13,	7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8,	10 AM	F. Bismarck, May 27,	10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29,	10 AM	Normannia, June 3,	10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	Feb. 17	ST. LOUIS	March 10
ST. PAUL	Feb. 24	PARIS	March 17
NEW YORK	March 3	ST. PAUL	March 24

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
West'land, Feb. 17, noon Noordl'd, March 3, noon
Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM Friesl'd, March 10, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.
Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27. Also MAY Party May 8.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer
TOURS TO EUROPE.
Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties.
China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.
THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'ton St.
Established over half a century.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 17. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 27 and March 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 13,	1 PM	Umbria, Mch. 6,	7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20,	7:30 AM	Aurania, March 13,	M
Lucania, Feb. 27,	1 PM	Etruria, Mh. 20,	6:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....Feb. 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P.M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack....Monday, Feb. 15
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Lincoln's Birthday
Can Be Delightfully Spent in a Trip to the Popular Resorts of Virginia by the
Old Dominion Line
Steamers Will Leave New York Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12, at 3 P. M., for
Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach, Va.
Returning, passengers can leave Norfolk, Va., Saturday, 6 p. m., arriving New York Sunday afternoon.
Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth en route, $13.00 and $13.50.
If desired tickets can be had, with but little more cost, allowing return by rail to New York.
For reservation of staterooms and further information, apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager. Telephone, 1580 Franklin.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M.—Except Sunday. Accommodation, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR NEW YORKERS. "All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohon

STEEL-RAIL POOL SMASHED

Rockefeller and Carnegie Said to Have Consolidated Their Interests to Control Production.

WANT THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The President of the Standard Oil Company Said to Have Originated the Idea—Will Be Able to Undersell All Competitors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Tribune of this morning says:

"The great steel rail pool is smashed, and out of the ruins of the combination has arisen a 'two-man' trust, which wants the steel rail business of the whole world. Carnegie and Rockefeller are the men.

"Steel rails were offered to several Chicago railroads yesterday at $17 per ton by the Carnegie representatives. These offers quickly followed others at $20 a ton, which had brought no contracts. The pool price for steel rails was $25, and the Carnegie interests were the head and front of the pool.

"The news that the steel rail pool had collapsed at a meeting in New York on Monday spread rapidly through the iron trade, and caused grave anxiety, for it was taken to mean that the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination was at last ready to strike, and a struggle for the survival of the fittest, such, perhaps, as never before has been seen in the industrial world, had begun.

"With all the care and foresight of two of the greatest captains of industry America has produced, backed by boundless capital, the combination was finally in position to sell steel against all the world.

World's Markets Wanted.

"It was to be the old story of Standard Oil over again. Mastery was to be gained by producing at a lower cost than competition. American markets were too limited a field for the ambition of the combination. It was figured out by the master minds who planned it that its product could be sold against the output of the mills of England and Germany, wherever lines of transportation might reach.

"The drop from $25 to $17 without a stop at $20 gave ample indication of the purposes of the combination to strike hard and fast when it was ready, the steel pool having been kept alive for several months pending that time. Cutting of prices was winked at by the combination, which was not prepared to begin its general onslaught. The smaller interests in the Mahoning Valley and at Cleveland were allowed considerable latitude in getting business at cut prices, pending the inevitable collapse of the pool.

Mr. Rockefeller's Plan.

"While the announcement of the combination came as a shock to the trade, the plan was held in the fertile brain of John D. Rockefeller many years ago. He began buying up Lake Superior iron mines. He secured control of the vast deposits in the Mesaba range, above Duluth. Then the world saw what he had long known, that he could mine iron ore cheaper than any one else in the entire region. While competitors were sinking deep shafts and going to large expense, all the Rockefeller companies had to do was to dig off the surface soil and set the scoops to work. Large numbers of mines which had paid dividends in the past were abandoned, for they could not compete with scoop shovels and dump cars. They succumbed in the struggle. Mr. Rockefeller owned the mines and the railroad to the lake and the docks. There he had to depend on the vessels he could charter to carry the iron to the ports near the furnaces. In the Fall of 1895 Mr. Rockefeller clearly foresaw he never would control the situation unless he had vessels of his own to carry his ore. Then he began letting contracts for new boats. He did not vary his thorough-going tactics. He built his boats to carry freight cheaper than his competitors. The twenty-foot channel was nearing completion, and his vessels were built for the full depth of water. Large numbers of smaller craft will not fit out at all next Spring. They cannot compete with the Rockefeller boats, which now control the situation, for in water transportation rates are made for all by those which can carry the cheapest.

Vessel Owners in a Panic.

"So strong is the feeling that the Rockefeller interests will control directly or indirectly the carrying charges on the lakes next season, that vessel owners have been in a state of semi-panic all Winter.

"When Rockefeller built his boats he was ready to lay down iron ore on the docks of Lake Erie at a lower price than competitors. But the magnate was not able to make his cheap ore into steel and iron. Then overtures began between the Carnegie people and the Rockefeller interests to join hands in an offensive and defensive alliance. This resulted in the now celebrated combination, which books the manufacture of steel from the iron mines of Lake Superior to the cars, containing the final product under one head, with every expense reduced to the lowest notch.

"Then the steel rail pool was let go and the combination was ready for all comers.

"Figures have been prepared showing that the combination can make steel at a price which will allow it to sell its product in South America, Australia, and other foreign fields. That the combination had no thought of maintaining the pool after it was ready to begin its onslaught on the trade is the prevalent opinion among iron mining companies, vessel men, and the trade generally."

ILLINOIS COMPANY WILL FIGHT.

Already Has Secured Orders for $5,000,000 Worth of Rails at $18.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The developments today in the steel-rail making circles indicate that the first big cut in the price of rails was made secretly some time ago by the Illinois Steel Company; that contracts were made for several million dollars' worth of rails by the Illinois concern with various railroads, and it was the knowledge of these contracts around $21 a ton in Chicago, when the Pittsburg price was $25, which resulted in the hasty dissolution of the Railmakers' Association, of which the Illinois company has never been a member. The price of steel rails in Chicago yesterday made by the Illinois corporation was $21 a ton. To-day the price was cut to $18 to meet the competition of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination especially, and the new price made by other railmakers who were members of the disrupted association.

The report that $5,000,000 of contracts around $21 a ton have been made recently with much secrecy by the Illinois Steel Company with half a dozen railroads is substantially corroborated by the fact that big orders have been placed by the Illinois Central, Lake Shore, and Santa Fé Roads among others. The Illinois Central takes the lead, so far as known, announcing to-day that it had taken advantage of the "recent break in the price of steel rails," and had placed orders with different mills for 50,000 tons for delivery in 1897. Of these orders 45,000 tons went to the Illinois Company, which at $21 would account for nearly $1,000,000 of the contracts made by the rival of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination.

Second Vice President Hanrahan of the Illinois Central, in commenting to-night on this big order, said: "If the other railroads would only come forward with proportionately large orders the wheels of commerce would be set in motion all over the land."

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé placed a large order with the Illinois Company, the bulk of which material, it is understood, will be for use in improving the roadbed of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road gave an order to the Illinois Company for 5,000 tons at $21.

In an interview to-day with President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, held after the annual meeting of the corporation's stockholders, he said:

"The Illinois Steel Company's price for steel rails to-day is $18 in Chicago. We have made sales since the dissolution of the Railmakers' Association. We are getting orders to-day at the reduced price. Jealousies and distrust broke up the steel rail pool."

"What do you expect will be the effect of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination against your company?"

"I rather think we will be making steel rails for some time to come. We will stay in this fight as long as they do. We were not members of the Railmakers Association, and always refused to join the pool. Prices of steel rails will take a big drop during this year. The reduction will probably represent a loss of $15,000,000. It will certainly be $10,000,000, and may be $15,000,000. The starting of this cut-price policy is a piece of vandalism on the part of certain competitors. It was the act of agents who were intrusted with millions of dollars of property, without authority from the owners of this vast capital."

"Will there be any change in the management or policy of the Illinois Steel Company during the year?"

"There will be none that I know of. There will have to be considerable trimming of expenses to meet the decreased revenue from the low price of rails, but our general policy of retrenchment on account of trade depression has been in operation for some time."

In the matter of reducing wages as a means of offsetting reduced revenue, it is announced that the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, of which the Illinois Steel Company is the chief stockholder, to-day cut the wages of all employes 10 per cent. at all the mines in the Gogebic Range.

The reports to the trade and railroad agents to-day from Pittsburg were that the Eastern mills had cut the price to $17 in Pittsburg.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.

Annual Meeting Held in Chicago—The Company's Condition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company submitted his statement at the annual meeting to-day. The unsatisfactory business of last year is attributed to the Venezuelan message and the Chicago Convention. The latter, it is said, caused a large amount of capital to be locked up. Although the company did its full share of business of 1896, only 40 per cent. of its productive capacity was employed. The condensed balance sheet up to Dec. 31, 1896, is as follows:

CREDITS.

Capital stock outstanding	$18,650,635.00
Five per cent. debenture bonds, 1910	6,200,000.00
Five per cent. debenture bonds, 1913	7,000,000.00
Dividend script outstanding, due in 1913	85,142.67
Bills payable	4,120,972.02
Accounts payable	1,404,185.45
Interest due Jan. 1, 1896, (since paid)	155,000.00
Interest accrued, (not yet paid)	87,500.00
Dividends and interest uncalled for	5,734.00
Reserve funds for replacements, &c	211,920.88
Total	$37,921,090.02

DEBITS.

Net cost of real estate, buildings, and machinery to Jan. 1, 1896	$18,875,833.01
Net addition in 1896	1,045,121.18
Total	$19,920,954.19
Railroad stocks and bonds	2,630,000.00
Materials and supplies on hand	7,240,380.63
Cash on hand	654,461.21
Bills receivable	306,992.05
Amounts receivable	3,606,433.05
Total	$11,808,266.94
Securities on hand	3,121,712.91
Other investments	90,756.82
Total	$3,212,469.73
Profits and loss—deficit	349,399.16
Total	$37,921,090.02

The following officers were re-elected: President—John W. Gates; First Vice President—Charles H. Foote; Second Vice President—W. P. Palmer; Secretary—W. A. Green; Treasurer—W. H. Thompson; Directors—Nathaniel Thayer, Francis Bartlett, and Francis L. Higginson, Boston; Morgan Rotch, New Bedford, Mass.; A. J. Forbes-Leith, London, England; Marshall Field, Norman Williams, and W. L. Brown, Chicago; Isaac Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill.; Cornelius C. Cuyler, New York, and John W. Gates.

Executive Committee—W. L. Brown, Nathaniel Thayer, Marshall Field, John W. Gates, A. J. Forbes-Leith. Finance Committee—W. L. Brown, Nathaniel Thayer, A. J. Forbes-Leith, J. W. Gates.

THE STREET'S OPINION.

A Belief that Orders on Contracts Will Be Filled at Cut Rates.

A Street opinion yesterday on the disruption of the steel rail pool was that the collapse was hastened by the withdrawal from it of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company last week. The reason given was a discovery that the rates had been cut by the Eastern members. This was on Friday. At a meeting of the survivors at Pittsburg on Monday it was agreed that each member would do the best it could for itself, as the situation was beyond control.

The cutting of rates came after it was found that the reduction of $3 a ton did not bring the orders that were expected. Now each mill will name its own price.

The general opinion was that the breakup of the pool was anticipated by the railroads, and that now prices must rule low and orders be delayed. Another view is that the large concerns will inevitably crush out the smaller ones, and that the iron and steel trade will be demoralized.

Chicago prices were down to $17 a ton early in the week, and orders were taken in this city at $20. Contracts recently made at $23 to $25 a ton amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars—the estimate is between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000—but although the contracts are binding, the rails will no doubt in nearly every instance de delivered at prices that come near to the post-pool rates.

BIG ORDERS AT PITTSBURG.

The Carnegie Company Meeting the Illinois Rates.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—A war for business is being waged with savage competition between the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of Pittsburg and the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago. The fight began in Chicago Monday after the break of the steel rail pool, when the Illinois concern charged that the Pittsburg firm was invading its territory and was shading prices. To meet the competition, it met the prices offered by the Carnegie Company's agents, and the latter came back with still lower prices.

The railroad buyers played the two firms until open quotations to-day were $17 at Pittsburg and $18 at Chicago, for rails of standard sections, which means actual selling prices of $15 and $16, respectively.

Just what roads placed orders with the Carnegie Company are not given, but it is not denied that orders aggregating a large tonnage have been booked for delivery the coming Spring. It is estimated that orders aggregating 500,000 tons have been placed during the week by Western and Southern roads.

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company no expression of opinion could be obtained regarding the reported alliance of the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests.

EFFECT OF CUT RATES.

An Immense Impetus Given to Production.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The dissolution of the steel-rail pool was the dominant theme of discussion in the iron and steel trade to-day.

Luther S. Bent, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, said this afternoon, that the first effect of the break in prices had been to abnormally increase business, and that orders for nearly 200,000 tons of steel rails at the $20 rate had been received by Eastern companies since Friday last, the contracts being divided between the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Lackawanna, Cambria, and Bethlehem Companies. The contracts, Mr. Bent believed, would not have been executed before June or July if the cut had not taken place. Asked whether he thought the cut would extend beyond the $20 basis, Mr. Bent said:

"That is a question that will largely depend upon the attitude assumed to-day by the Illinois Steel Company. If it fails to adjust matters, it would not surprise me if rates further declined."

MOVE IN CABLE CAR WAR.

PETITION TO PREVENT RUNNING OF A METROPOLITAN LINE.

Plaintiffs Say the Suit Is a Retaliatory Move by the Third Avenue Road — Decision Reserved by Justice Truax.

Charles Schneider, a house owner at 235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Catherine Fagan of 232 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the owner of nine lots adjoining, asked Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, to-day, to grant an injunction pendente lite to restrain the Metropolitan Traction Company from operating its line in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

There was a formidable array of counsel on both sides. For the Metropolitan appeared William C. Whitney, Elihu Root, William F. Sheehan, and Mr. Clark, while for the plaintiffs appeared William H. Page of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and Ernest L. Conant.

Schneider and Mrs. Fagan allege that damage will result to their interests by the operation of the road in front of their properties, and they assert that they know the road, which was built a year and a half ago, will shortly be placed in operation over part of its route, which runs in front of the property in question, although it cannot run its entire length, as it cannot under a decision of the courts cross the tracks of the Third Avenue Company.

Mr. Root set up laches on the part of the plaintiffs. He said that the road was started in 1895; that the street was torn up, and millions of dollars expended in construction, and that the line was completed last Fall, and the street put in its normal condition. In all this time, he said, the plaintiffs made no move to restrain the construction of the road, although they must have known that it was the ultimate purpose of the projectors to operate it on its completion. He maintained that the plaintiffs could not ask for a preliminary injunction, but could obtain it only on final judgment.

Justice Truax quoted the case of the American Bank Note Company against the elevated road, where it was also maintained that the plaintiff knew of the construction of the road and did not protest, and still an injunction had been granted and upheld by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Root said this injunction was obtained on final judgment. He said further that the bona fide holders of bonds of the road would be injured if a cloud was cast on the charter, and that for the present month at least there was no intention of operating the road.

Justice Truax said he would reserve his decision, but it would be several weeks before he could reach an opinion. Mr. Pagt asked that Mr. Root stipulate that the road be not operated in the meantime. This Mr. Root finally agreed to.

According to the statements of the plaintiff in the case, the Third Avenue Road seeks to retaliate by this suit in the litigation between the big street railway companies. Several weeks ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld an injunction granted to Catherine Beekman, restraining the Third Avenue Road from operating, pendente lite, an extension of its line on the King's Bridge Road.

H. F. COLMAN ARRAIGNED.

Witnesses Say that the Sale of Periodical Stamps Is Common.

Hamilton F. Colman, accused of having had "periodical" stamps in his possession, was before United States Commissioner Shields for examination yesterday. A large number of witnesses were examined.

Periodical stamps are not intended for issue, but used as a check against Postmasters for money received for newspaper and periodical postage. Thomas W. Connolly, who has charge of "periodical" stamps in the Post Office here, said those found in Colman's possession were of the series of 1875, now out of use. Stamps of this kind, the witness said, were often seen in stamp dealers' windows. Though the stamps were not intended to go out of the service, they had been sold to newspapers until an order from Washington stopped it.

R. F. Albrecht, a stamp dealer of 90 Nassau Street, testified that he did not believe that the stamps in question were genuine. Such stamps were openly sold by the Government between 1875 and 1882, and also at public auctions. He had bought the stamps Colman had when arrested from a man in Washington, but had induced the man to take them back because he did not think they were genuine. The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

WRINKLES CAUSE A LAW SUIT.

A Dermatologist Sued for the Services of a Living Advertisement.

In April, 1894, Mrs. Sarah F. Hancox of Brooklyn, eighty-one years old, very deaf and nearly blind, went to Mrs. Julia Mays, a dermatologist of this city to have the wrinkles removed from her face. She suggested that Mrs. Mays experiment on a small portion of her skin before beginning work on her face. Subsequently Mrs. Mays offered the old lady a standing engagement at $1 a day if she would let her operate on one side of her face only and then pose as an advertisement for the treatment.

With the approval of her daughters, Mrs. Annie N. Norwood and Mrs. Frances Brown, Mrs. Hancox accepted the terms. In November, when Mrs. Mays was about to make a business trip to Baltimore, she invited Mrs. Hancox to accompany her. Her daughters considered her too old for the journey, and Mrs. Mays went alone. When she returned she found Mrs. Hancox posing for a rival. Mrs. Hancox said that as she had not been paid for her time by Mrs. Mays, she felt justified in leaving the employ.

It was the first Mrs. Mays had heard of any claim against her, and she called on Mrs. Norwood, at 25 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, and asked her to see her mother and find out what it meant. Mrs. Norwood reported that her mother claimed $301.25, and would like to meet Mrs. Mays. The meeting took place, and a few days later Mrs. Hancox brought suit for the amount. The case was tried yesterday before Justice Giegerich and a jury.

Mrs. Hancox had to be assisted to the witness chair, and it was with difficulty that she could be made to understand the questions put to her. When she did hear them she returned intelligent answers, and produced a notebook in which she said she had written down the sums she received from Mrs. Mays. The account showed a balance to her credit of $301.25.

The defense was a general denial of the indebtedness, and a claim that if there was any indebtedness Mrs. Hancox had given a release for it. Mrs. Norwood testified that she was present when her mother told Mrs. Mays she had no claim against her.

A. L. Livermore, for the defendant, told the jury when presenting his case that Mrs. Hancox was mistaken in her claim, and had neglected to credit his client with money she had paid out at her request, and had credited her only with the actual cash she had paid. He said Mrs. Mays was ready to pay the full amount at once if they decided that she owed it. Benno Loewy appeared for the complainant. It was past 4 o'clock when the jury retired, and Justice Giegerich directed them to bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

Stephen B. Crist's Funeral.

The funeral of Stephen B. Crist was held at his late residence, 74 St. Nicholas Place, Washington Heights, yesterday.

Mr. Crist had been for many years the general adjuster of the North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, in this city. He was in good health until a few days before his death, when he contracted pneumonia. He was born in 1840, in Herkimer County. He served in the war in Company D of the Seventh Regiment. In 1876 he entered the business of fire insurance, and was considered one of the best informed and one of the most expert insurance adjusters in the country. Mr. Crist was a zealous churchman, and was Treasurer of the Church of the Intercession, and also one of the trustees of the Wright Memorial Hospital. A widow and three children survive.

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FUNERAL OF C. W. BROOKE.

THE BODY INTERRED IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

A Number of New York Lawyers Were Present, and the Special Train Was Met by Friends—Clover Club's Floral Tribute.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The remains of Charles W. Brooke, the noted criminal lawyer, were brought to this city from New York to-day and interred at Woodland Cemetery. The remains were accompanied from New York by the dead lawyer's two sons, Charles and Alexander, and quite a number of distinguished lawyers of that city.

The special car bearing the remains arrived here at 2:30 o'clock. At the station waiting were a number of members of the legal profession of this city and other friends of Mr. Brooke, and also about fifty members of the Clover Club, of which Mr. Brooke was a member. The club sent a large floral design of a four-leaf clover, made of violets, which was placed upon the casket. At the grave in Woodland Cemetery the services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Sylvester, D. D., of the South Memorial Church of the Advocate.

SAYS SHE IS MRS. BROOKE.

Unknown Woman at the Dead Lawyer's Funeral.

While the funeral services of Charles W. Brooke were being conducted at the late home on Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday night, a woman dressed in a sealskin cloak, and wearing a crape veil and weeds, tried to gain admission to the house, asserting that she was the widow of the dead man. She was not allowed to go inside. She was accompanied by another woman.

From the house they went to the police station, and from there to the office of Justice Acker, and the woman purporting to be the widow asked for a warrant for the arrest of any one who might try to arrest her. She did not get it. Then the two women returned to the residence but failed again to secure admittance. Finally they left for New York.

The relatives of the family who were at the house at the time attending the services would not talk about the matter. The woman said, before leaving for New York, she intended to get her rights, and intimated that she would instigate a contest when the will of the dead lawyer was filed for probate. She would not talk about the wedding, nor would she tell where she lived in New York.

On the Court Record.

A part of the time of Part III., General Sessions, yesterday was devoted to speeches made in memory of Charles W. Brooke. Recorder Goff started the speech-making, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased lawyer. Speeches were also made by Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Hardwicke, and Lawyer Amos Evans. A minute of the proceeding was entered on the court records.

IN EULOGY OF J. Q. A. HERRING.

Adams Express Company Directors Pass Resolutions on His Death.

Resolutions in eulogy of John Q. A. Herring were passed yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Adams Express Company at its quarterly meeting at the Holland House. Those present were President L. C. Weir, Vice President C. E. Seward, W. B. Densmore, C. S. Spencer of Boston, W. M. Barrett of Philadelphia, and W. H. Damsel of Chicago.

David Herring, brother of the dead man, took the body to Baltimore, where the funeral will be held to-morrow. H. E. Huff of Baltimore and Superintendent H. M. Forbes of Philadelphia also accompanied the body.

CENSORSHIP OF SPEECHES.

The New York Loyal Legion Finds This to be Necessary.

In future a strict censorship will be exercised over the manuscripts of orators invited to address the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion. If there are passages which the Board of Officers deems inimical to the peace and good-will of the order, either the speakers or their subjects will be liable to change.

Major Gen. Adelbert Ames, at the banquet of the Legion last week, delivered a speech, of some parts of which the censors had disapproved. The General had been notified of the desired changes, and when he delivered the passages in question, which had to do with the capture of Fort Fisher and Gen. Curtis's part in the affair, there was consternation. Gen. Curtis replied in a speech, in which he called Gen. Ames "a craven heart." Hence arose the decision of the Board of Officers to hold every speaker on his honor to observe the changes which are requested. One of the officers said yesterday that in the past this had been understood to be the rule, and added:

"We cannot require an affidavit from each speaker. I should be in favor of rejecting the whole of a speech that had objectionable passages."

THE MAYOR AS A LAWBREAKER.

What He Says About the Criticism of Mr. Constable.

The remarks made by Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, in his speech before the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, about the Mayor himself having been a violator of the building law, attracted much attention yesterday.

Mayor Strong said that he might have been a lawbreaker by proxy, and he laughed over the criticism.

"I'll tell you how it was," said the Mayor. "My wife and her sister owned an old building at 585 Broadway in front of the old hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. Mr. Constable notified me that there ought to be a fire escape on the building. At that time we were negotiating for its sale, and I told him that it would probably be sold and torn down within a short time. I told him, however, that if the sale was not made, I would have the improvements ordered. Soon after that the sale was concluded, and within three months the building was torn down. That is all that there is to my violation of the law. I guess Mr. Constable is all right."

Damages for Street-Car Injuries.

Patrick Cass of 88 Ninth Street, Long Island City, has obtained from a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court a verdict of $10,000 damages against the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York. He sued for $15,000 damages for injuries sustained on May 14 last at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

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—for bicycling or driving,—
95 cts.,
value $2.25.
Evening Gloves,
12 or 16 button length,
$1.25.
Extra length White Angora wool Gloves, for wearing over evening gloves,
$2.25.
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3 button Piqué,
75 cts.,
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LEGAL NOTES.

DECEIT TO INDUCE ACCEPTANCE OF STEERAGE TICKETS.—Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, gave judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer to the complaint, in a suit by James Horwitz, an infant, by guardian, against the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company. The father of the child purchased in New York for $74 an order on the agent of the company in Amsterdam for second cabin tickets for the child and its mother and sister, but the agent there refused to give second-cabin tickets, and through his false representations induced the acceptance of tickets for the steerage, where, owing to inferior accommodations, the child became ill and suffered the injuries complained of. The ground of the demurrer was that causes of action for deceit and for personal injuries were improperly joined. Justice Lawrence holds there is but one cause of action, arising out of the alleged false representations and damages in consequence of the plaintiff being obliged to accept the representations of the defendant's agent as true, and thereby being put into the position from which he alleges he sustained injury. The court holds further that even if it could be successfully argued that the complaint unites a cause of action for fraud and deceit and a cause of action for personal injuries, the demurrer is not well taken, for the reason that both arise out of the same transaction, connected with the subject of the action.

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DISCHARGING WATER ON PRIVATE LAND.—The Appellate Division of the Second Department has reversed the dismissal of Jesse Carll's complaint in his suit against the Village of Newport for damages because of the discharge of water upon his land through acts of the village authorities. The Court holds, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that a municipal corporation may grade its streets, or change the grade, when it deems it to be necessary to do so, and property owners have no ground of complaint, although the consequence be that surface water is caused to flow on their land in a larger quantity than heretofore, or is prevented from flowing therefrom. But no right exists in such a corporation to collect a material body of water by diverting it from its natural flow, or by other means to gather it together, and, when thus collected, to conduct it by any artificial channel, and discharge it in a body upon private property, or to invade such private property by depositing materials upon it.

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RISKS OF THE EMPLOYMENT.—An employe in the refinery of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, named Joseph Cmielewski, who had for nineteen or twenty days been engaged in wheeling sugar to a grating consisting of parallel iron bars four and one-quarter inches apart, and which he knew covered machinery (although he testified he did not know how far below the grating such machinery was,) was set at work emptying the contents of certain bags upon the grating, and soon afterward, while emptying a bag, took hold of an adjacent elevator, from which his hand slipped, and as he put his foot forward to save himself, he stepped through the grating, where his leg was cut and crushed in the machinery. A judgment in favor of Cmielewski has been reversed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, which holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the employe, under the circumstances, had assumed the risk of the employment and that his employer was not chargeable with negligence because of his not having warned the employe of a risk, with which he was already sufficiently acquainted, to put him upon his guard against it.

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EX POST FACTO LAW.—In the case of The People against Benjamin Hawker, the Appellate Division of this department has decided, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, that Chapter 561, Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 396 of the Laws of 1895, making it a misdemeanor for any person to practice or attempt to practice medicine after conviction of a felony, is unconstitutional, because an ex post facto law, so far as it applies to convictions of felony before the passage of the act. Justice Ingraham dissented, on the ground that the Legislature, in the exercise of the police power, had the right to say that persons convicted of felony had not the necessary qualifications to practice medicine. The conviction of the defendant under the public health law, because he was convicted of felony in 1878, was reversed.

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FAMILY NECESSARIES VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED.—Frederick C. Skelly, upon judicial settlement of his accounts as administrator of the estate of his mother, Mary E. Skelly, in the Surrogate's Court, Erie County, claimed $1,500 as moneys paid for meat and coal for ten or twelve years before his mother's death. This claim was disallowed by the Surrogate, who held that where a mother and adult children lived together at the family home, which belonged to the mother, there was no implied obligation on her part to repay to one of such children for necessaries voluntarily purchased and furnished to the family by him.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—A suit by James T. Burdick in the County Court of Kings County to recover from Daniel Cameron installments of rent under a written lease for three months ending January, 1896, was dismissed because a judgment in an action by the landlord in a Justice's court for rent for September and October, that the tenant must pay rent for September only and could not be held for subsequent rent because he had abandoned untenantble premises, was a bar to further recovery. The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, affirming this judgment, holds, by Justice Hatch, that the Justice's judgment constituted a determination that the liability of the tenant under the lease ceased after the month of September; that the estoppel of a judgment extends to every material matter within the issue which was expressly litigated and determined, and also to those matters which, although not expressly determined, are comprehended and involved in the things expressly stated and decided, whether they were or not actually litigated or considered.

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A little girl of five or six years, in a cultivated German family where German was the home tongue, spoke only English. There was to be a family celebration at the grandmother's, and the family was to attend. "Now," said the father to the small girl, "we are going to grandmother's, but you cannot go unless you will speak in German." That was all that was necessary, and the small maiden immediately spoke the tongue of her fathers. Her relatives, however, describe her general conversation as "shrecklich," a hybrid mixture of German and English.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A club of street urchins whose club life is under the direction of a philanthropic woman up town has taken to going to church since its members have joined the great army of the organized. Outside the club the boys are known as a "gang," and the "toughest gang" in New York, so the police say. Hence it may be inferred that the churchgoing is not a religious matter altogether. The second time the club escorted its head, the philanthropic worker, to her place of worship, the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, there were 27 boys in various stages of unpresentability. But the church is a church for the people, and the boys were taken to the front seats, where they behaved with more or less consideration for the place they were in. The escort of so many boys whose real object in churchgoing, as the philanthropist knew, was only to have fun, became so arduous that at last she was obliged to "skin out," as the boys said, alone at church time. That was not always possible, as when a boy from outside her window on the lamp post calls out, "Goin' to church, Miss Blank?" she is obliged to answer "Yes." "How many of you are there?" she will go on. "Only four," will come the answer—to her great relief. "Where are the others?" she continues, suspiciously. "Stealing potatoes," the outside answers, frankly—there are many potato peddlers in the neighborhood—and the five will "skin out" together only to be joined by fifteen or sixteen boys on the way. That was before the end of the boy's churchgoing came the other day, when the undertook to attend church without their kind guide, counselor, and friend. There were seventeen or eighteen of the boys, the most enterprising of the "gang." They took their sats as usual in front, and their behavior was such that even Father Johnson, the overworked pastor of the church, could not stand it, and the biggest choir man was detailed to escort the boys out. But the boys had attended church alone before. With a wild whoop of joy, eight of the worst of them made for the door like so many evil spirits, and slammed it after them. With a charming candor, they confessed at the next club meeting that they had entirely disgraced their champion. She agreed with them for once, and now she attends church absolutely alone, and the boys receive their religious instruction elsewhere.

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It shows a feeling of good fellowship in the undertaker, and he may be a member of the organization, but the notice that the "Guiding Star Club" is to hold a reception and ball seems a little incongruous in the window of an undertaker's establishment, as it is to be seen in a place up town not far from Third Avenue.

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One of the greatest troubles found by the workers in girls' clubs among the working classes is the strong class line that is drawn by the girls. In one of these clubs the members are most of them "saleslad-ies" and dressmakers' assistants. A pretty, very pretty, and nice-looking girl who came among them proved to be a domestic, and she was obliged to leave, the feeling against her occupation was so strong. There are many negroes even among the "saleslad-ies." Girls from the Broadway and Twenty-third Street stores will have nothing to do with girls who work on Third Avenue, and all the Sixth Avenue girls are not acceptable. In the club mentioned, a girl who doesn't come up to the requirements gets the "frozen face," as the other girls put it, and she does not stay long. A prominent club member is employed in a cigarette factory, but none of her fellow-members are aware of it, and she guards the secret jealously. If it should come out she would lose her standing, if not her membership, in the club.

***

"You have been a good boy to-day, Billy," said mamma, "and to-morrow I will buy you a new cap."

"Mamma," said Billy, after a moment's serious thought, "I don't want a cap. I want one of those things that go round your head without touching it, like the angels wear."

PIERHEAD LINE EXTENSION.

A Petition to Secretary Lamont to Grant the Application.

Vice President Henry T. Knowlton presided yesterday at the meeting of the Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. Harrington Putnam was appointed associate counsel of the association. On motion of George O. Lord resolutions were adopted approving the extension of the pierhead line between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, North River, 200 feet, and urging the Secretary of War to grant the application of the Department of Docks for such extension.

The board also memorialized Congress to make the rules for sail vessels navigating harbors, rivers, and inland waters, excepting the great lakes and their tributary waters as far east as Montreal, the same as the rule applying to like vessels at sea. By some strange mistake, the official rules for interior waters, to go into effect July 1, 1897, require a sailing vessel close-hauled to invite collision by tacking across the bows of another vessel coming head on with a free wind.

Looks Like Theft and Arson.

Mounted policemen Gilby and Scofield, while riding by the Rapid Transit Station at Giffords, S. I., yesterday morning, saw a blaze inside of the station. The officers dismounted and entered the station, finding the door unlocked. They found a man who gave his name as Charles Costello, aged twenty-five, rifling the money drawer and the ticket box. A pile of clothing in one corner of the room, which had been apparently saturated with oil, had been set on fire. The flames were extinguished and Costello was taken to the lockup. This morning he was arraigned before Justice McCormick and held for trial.

Emma Willard Association Meets.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Emma Willard Association at the residence of Russell Sage, 506 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The members were the guests of Mrs. Sage, and had been invited to hear an address by ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James on "Postal Service." Mr. James gave an interesting review of the history of the Post Office Department, and contrasted the primitive mail delivery of Colonial times with the advanced methods of to-day.

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Brass Bedsteads, richly mounted,—full size,—4 ft. 6 in. wide,
$27.50 to $65.00 Each.
White Enamel Bedsteads,
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REV. F. B. MEYER'S LECTURES.

A GROWING INTEREST IS EVINCED IN THE SERIES.

Morning Theme, "How to Receive Christ as the Complement of Our Need"—Afternoon Lecture, "Deliverance from the Power of Sin."

At the lectures given in Carnegie Hall yesterday by the Rev. F. B. Meyer the clergy and religious workers were present in such large numbers as to leave standing room only. The Rev. A. C. Dixon conducted the proceedings, and there was the usual song service by the choir and Mount Hermon Quartet, under the leadership of J. H. Burke. In the audience were the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, Philadelphia; the Rev. George C. Needham, Northfield, and other out-of-town ministers.

The morning theme was "How to Receive Christ as the Complement of Our Need," and the words of I. Corinthians, x., 11, were taken as the text. Mr. Meyer's remarks tended to prove that it was not in the acceptance of any particular system of Christian truth, but rather in receiving Jesus Christ Himself that a believing soul could find abiding spiritual satisfaction.

The afternoon lecture was on "Deliverance from the Power of Sin." Mr. Meyer quoted from Philippians ii., 12, and then added: "There is a sense in which salvation is finished, there is a sense in which it is in process—finished by Christ when He died, and yet in process by the Holy Ghost in our heart. Salvation is a great process with two termini. The first terminus is on the cross, where Jesus saved